BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1857. NO. 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2 do.	1 25
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

M. B. SMITH. DEBRUTZ CUTLAR.

LAW NOTICE.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law will henceforth occupy an office immediately under the Journal Office, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS OR at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery. Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Belting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years, and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

$50 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair and teeth defective, long beard on his chin. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go North, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place.—Any person who may take up said boy, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of
ISAAC B. KELLY.
Kenansville, N. C., August 18th, 1857 51-tf

FLOUR ! FLOUR !!
ONE HUNDRED BBLS. Family, Super, Cross and Fine.—Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED—Business paying from $50 to $150 per month—no humbug or chance business. Permanent employ[ment], and no capital required. For further par[ticulars], address, N. H. [illegible], postage stamps and address,
July 31, 1857.—48-3m A. S[illegible]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857. The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a School. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possess advantages superior to Edgeworth.
Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instructions, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
July 17, 1857.—46-2m* Greensboro', N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT MY Son SAMUEL has left me. This is therefore to caution all persons against trusting him on my account, as I will not pay any debts of his contracting, and all persons are also forbid giving him employment. AMOS ATKINSON.
August 28th, 1857 52-2t*

THE PATRONS OF THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
AND every body in town or country, are notified that about the 10th of September next, THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., will be opened at BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street, ever before exposed in Wilmington. The assortment will comprise a most extensive variety of dress and business wear for gents exclusively. Also, an endless variety of UNDER GARMENTS, DRESS ARTICLES, &c., &c.
The newly imported CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, now arriving and being selected by Mr. Baldwin, in New York, will be unusually attractive. These goods are imported expressly for *custom work*, and will be made up in the most approved style to measure, none being sold by the yard.
For gentlemen's wear exclusively, we say unhesitatingly, ☞ GO TO BALDWIN'S CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE, 38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 27-52-3t ☜ Herald, and Fay. Observer, 3t

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th inst., his negro man, named "SAM," aged about 40 years, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complected and somewhat chunky. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in Wilmington, or its neighborhood, or about Harrison's Creek, in this county, or perhaps about the neighborhood of Mr. John Sanders, where he has some relations.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
NEWTON MORGAN.
Island Creek, New Hanover county, Aug. 27. 52-tf

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING his Plantation in Duplin county, lying on the South side of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered, and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling House, Negro Houses, and all necessary out-houses on the premises, and an excellent well of water.
Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, call on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C. FRANCIS LOFTIN.
Aug. 14.—50-9t*

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.
C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.
All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.
He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.
Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

Wholesale and Retail.
15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.
These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.
He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.
Terms will be made easy. For further information, address J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISAAC WELLS.

FRESH ARRIVALS per Schr. Jonas Smith, from New York:
YELLOW SUGAR;
20 bbls. LEAF LARD;
5 " do. do.
10 " do. do.
Low for cash at
Aug. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset, from New York:
50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 pale Soap;
5 bbls. Leaf Lard;
2 chests Imperial Green Tea;
1 chest Black do.
25 reams Wrapping Paper. Low for cash at
June 26. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer America—Three Days Later from Europe—Parting of the Telegraph Cable—Return of the Fleet to England.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The steamer America, from Liverpool, with dates to the 15th, has arrived.

The unwelcome tidings has been received that the Atlantic telegraph cable parted when the fleet was 330 miles from shore, on the morning of the 11th, and the vessels were returning to England. Notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, the directors are still sanguine of the ultimate success of the enterprise. A conference is being held at London to-day to determine whether to go on again at present, or postpone the second effort until next summer.

The Indian mail has arrived. Delhi had not fallen on the 7th June. A further mutiny had occurred among the troops of the Bengal army. It was believed, however, that the crisis was past.

The news was favorably received at London, and caused an advance in consols.

There is nothing important from China. Trade at the Northern ports was interrupted.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—The America arrived here at 1.30 this morning.

The chief item of interest in the advices by the America is the particulars in regard to the breaking of the Atlantic telegraph cable. At the time the cable broke there was a heavy swell. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots, and the engineer finding that the cable was running out too fast for the speed of the ship applied the brakes more firmly, when the cable parted. The Cyclops immediately returned to Valentia with Mr. Field, who hastened to London to consult with the directors.

The Agamemnon, Niagara and Susquehanna would remain a short time on the spot trying experiments in the deep water of that part of the route, (2,000 fathoms,) with a view to future usefulness, and then return together to Plymouth. The experience thus far obtained is considered of great value in the future operations of the company, who entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking. The company are now considering whether to make another effort after the equinoctial gales, or wait till next summer. The impression prevails in Liverpool that the trial will be renewed in October.

ENGLAND.—The proceedings of Parliament have no American interest.

Charles Knight has been appointed British consul at Philadelphia.

Dates from Rio to the 15th of July had reached London. Coffee was still active and prices further advanced. Sugar had also advanced.

FROM INDIA.—Advices from the overland mail state that Delhi had not fallen on the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The rebellion had been crushed at Aarungzebad, Sirsa and Allahabad, but was extending in other parts. The Puejaub was quiet.

The barrack at Caumpore were closely besieged by the insurgents, and reinforcements were marching to the relief of the troops there. The whole of Oude had risen, but was kept in check by Gen. Laurence. Calcutta was more tranquil. A portion of the China troops had arrived there.

The Times' correspondent says that the new outbreaks are less serious than the first ones.

The China news was unimportant.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid state that the Mexican envoy had notified the Mexican consul that the Spanish government had suspended negotiations, and consequently that Mexican subjects in Spain were placed under the protection of France.

TURKEY.—The ambassadors at Constantinople were still awaiting the instructions of their governments.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable—Doings in Parliament—Troops for India—Progress of the India Rebellion—Interesting from France and Portugal.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—The English files by the America contain the following additional news:

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Tne following dispatch is from Mr. Field, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

London, Saturday, Aug. 15., A. M.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, the 14th inst., and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at a quarter before four o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., after having paid out successfully three hundred and thirty-five nautical miles, and the last one hundred mile of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of more than four knots an hour.

Although the unfortunate accident, says the Liverpool Times, will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time the result of the experiments has been to convince all that took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise; for, with some slight alterations in the paying-out machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable, and it has been clearly proved that you can telegraph successfully through twenty-five hundred miles of the cable, and know that its submersion at a greater depth had no perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle to laying it down at the rate of five miles per hour, in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamship North American arrived out on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for continuing two years from April next the present duties on tea and sugar.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricade asked the government whether they would lay on the table certain papers to show the steps taken in pursuance of the promises of the great European powers recorded in the protocol of the conference of Paris relative to the Danubian provinces, and calculated to explain the course adopted by the government in these matters?

Lord Clarendon, after entering into a history of the recent occurrences at Constantinople, stated that the papers asked for had been confidentially communicated to each of those who were parties to the treaty of Paris. The government did not consider that they would be justified in producing them.

Mr. Gladsden censured Lord Palmerston for his political opposition to the Suez canal, but the latter reiterated his objections to the scheme.

The Commons were engaged in protracted debates on the divorce bill, its opponents fighting against it step by step. The government was equally determined in pressing it forward.

The suspension of Messrs. Thomas Ashmore & Sons had been announced, but their liabilities were not very large.

A report of the affairs of Messrs Carr, Brothers & Co., of New Castle, who lately suspended, shows liabilities amounting to £700,000, and assetts promising 20s. in the pound.

Charles Raward Keith, knight, has been appointed British consul for Philadelphia, and Dennis Donnohoe consul at Buffalo.

Ledru Rollin has written another letter to the London papers about the charge of conspiracy against him. He is very severe upon Napoleon.

Rumor says that it was decided at the recent imperial visit to Osborne, that in the event of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action in common should be adopted.

The East India Company have despatched, or are on the eve of despatching to India, in all, 72 vessels, carrying about 27,000 troops.

The steamer Sarah Sands has been pronounced incapable of receiving troop and stores.

INDIA.—Further mutinies in several districts had been reported.

At Sirza, Gen. Van Cortland had attacked and completely defeated the insurgents, inflicting a heavy loss.

Intelligence had been received of the mutiny of the troops at Mosandabad, Tyrabad, Soetopore, Sangar, Nogwonp, Puttughur, Jubour and Judore. Pushawar is disturbed, and three regiments had been disarmed there.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Aden on the 28th of July.

The British force before Delhi is stated to be from 7,000 to 8,000 Europeans and 5,000 natives. The native portion of the troops had proved trustworthy.

There are floating rumors, as there were on the receipt of the last mail, of the capture of Delhi, but they are wholly unreliable.

The Bengal Burkara says:—"We have received letters to say that the government had got a telegraph message from Nangpore that Delhi had fallen on the 27th of June, describing the battle, and saying that upwards of 7,000 rebels had been killed."

Calcutta was more tranquil, and the native bankers were gaining confidence. The papers say that we have seen the worst of it, for there are no more regiments to mutiny, except those of Bombay and Madras, the fidelity of which there is no reason to suspect.

The Bombay money market was very unsettled and money was difficult to be had on any terms. The import market was very quiet. Freights had advanced a little. The Calcutta markets were dull. The Bank of Bengal has raised its rate of interest and exchange 2s 3d.

The Latest.

The Indian mail reached London on the 14th inst., but the correspondence adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts.

The correspondent of the Times gives the details of the new outbreaks, which appear to have been less serious in their consequences than the early ones. He thinks the flood of the insurrection has been passed.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to June 24th. Trade continued uninterrupted at the northern ports. Exchange at Hong Kong was 5s, and at Shanghae, June 15th, 5s 2½d.

There was a report that the Emperor of China had abdicated, but it was not believed.

At Shanghae imports were dull. Freights and tonnage were abundant to London at £4 for sugar and £6 for hemp.

FRANCE.—An interview between the Emperors of France and Russia is again stated as certain to take place.

The Bank of France returns for the month show an increase of 1,700,000 francs, and in Paris a falling off in the branch banks of 17,900,000 francs.

A bronze medal is to be given to the soldiers who served in the great wars of the empire from 1792 to 1815.

The Louvre was inaugurated on the 14th. The Emperor was present and in his speech congratulated the nation upon the possession of that political order which had permitted the realization of a project which had occupied the contemplation of every dynasty of France.

In Paris, on Friday, the three per cent. closed at 67f. 20c.

The Emperor's pardon, on the occasion of the fetes of the 15th of August, will be extended to over nine hundred persons, condemned for various offences.

PORTUGAL.—Spain had addressed a note to the Portuguese government asking for the extradition of Spanish refugees known to be in the Portuguese territory.—It is believed that Portugal will consent.

ITALY.—A plot for the escape of all the galley slaves at Genoa had been discovered. All the turnkeys were to have been simultaneously murdered.

TURKEY.—Dispatches from Vienna say that the Austrian government was disposed to an arrangement of the Moldavian question, and it is stated in Vienna letters that the Austrian Minister went beyond his instructions.

RUSSIA.—It has been credibly related in Vienna that a further reduction of the Russian army will shortly take place.

From the North American.

A Romantic Incident—Consequences of a Broken Hoop.

The hoops were worn by ladies to impart rotundity to their drapery have furnished the theme for many fanciful anecdotes. An accident, however, occurred the other day by which a sett of hoops came very near affecting the future destiny of one of the most amiable bachelors in the city.

On Wednesday afternoon, Messrs. A. and B., a brace of jolly bachelors, were sitting in their counting room, on Walnut street, about a stone's throw from the Exchange, looking over a bundle of collaterals which had come into their possession through the medium of their business, which happens to be that of "bill brokers."

While thus engaged, a very beautiful lady, all bathed in blushes, and carrying a set of skirts that "set" like a table cloth hung upon a thorn bush, made her appearance at the door. Mr. A. felt sentimental and adjusted his neck-tie, while Mr. B., who is some ten years older, took matters more coolly, and asked the young lady to take a chair. Young lady blushed scarlet, and said that having "met with an accident," she preferred betraying her embarrassments before one or two gentlemen to being a laughing stock for all Walnut street. Her hooped skirts had collapsed, and she requested the temporary use of a private room in order to repair damages. Having no "inner temple" worthy the presence of so much beauty, Messrs. A. & B. delicately vacated the apartment, and, while young lady was re-uniting the ends of her hoops took up a position upon the door-step.

Five minutes afterwards young lady emerged. The damages had all been repaired, and smiling gratefully at the accommodating note-brokers, she sailed on her way like a yearling balloon. So far so good. Just as young lady cleared the door-step, however, an elderly gentleman passed by. Elderly gentleman wore a ruffled shirt, which projected from his bosom, like the dorsal fins of a sunfish, and carried a style of double-chin and gold-headed cane that told of corner lots and a fat bank-book. Mr. A. bowed to elderly gentleman, which the latter passed on without vouch-safing a word. As Mr. A. was engaged to be married to elderly gentleman's daughter, Mr. A. smelt a mice, and at once became as melancholy as a sick turkey. In the evening Mr. A. went up to elderly gentleman's house, for the double purpose of smoothing up matters with elderly gentleman, and exchanging palpitations with "his own Maria."—Mr. A. reached the house, and jerked bell-pull, his heart fluttering meanwhile like a wounded swallow. Elderly gentleman appeared in person, and told Mr. A. that "no young man who received strange ladies in his business office should ever become his son-in-law," saying which, Mr. A. found himself standing solus on the stoop all chagrin and disappointment, like Tantalus at his well curb.

Fortunately for Mr. A., a gentleman witnessed the incident about the hoops, who chanced to be well aware of the lady's high respectability. Yesterday afternoon this gentleman accompanied Mr. A. to elderly gentleman's house, and so explained matters that Mr. A. was immediately restored to his former footing in elderly gentleman's family.

Mr. A. is now as happy as a prize pig in a clover field. He desires us to say, however, that he has done his share towards relieving the embarrassment of ladies with collapsed skirts, and trusts that any future breakdowns in that vicinity may be taken for repairs to some other office.

A STRANGE SERPENT.—Last week, says the Pittsburg Daily Union, a gentleman residing at California, a small village on the Monongahela river, in Washington county, Penn., discovered in the cellar of Mr. James P. Bailes, a serpent, or something very much resembling that reptile, which, upon close investigation, proved to be composed of animalcula, or myriads of little worms, adhering together by a glutinous substance, and forming the head, body and tail of a serpent, in complete symmetry. The snake was about eighteen inches in length, of a lightish green appearance, and was able to move slowly over the ground. The insects, although adhering together with considerable pertinacity, were not difficult to detach, and thousands of them were observable upon the ground in full life and vigor.

The Quickest Passage on Record.

Subjoined is an extract from the log of the United States steamship Vanderbilt, E. Higgins commander, from New York to Cowes, third voyage. Cast off from dock at New York at 12.20, p. m. Passed Sandy Hook 2.10; discharged pilot, 2.30, August 1, 1857:

Date	Days out.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Dist.
Aug. 2	1	40 57	67 40	290
3	2	42 48	61 27	300
4	3	45 21	55 01	317
5	4	48 08	48 43	310
6	5	48 40	41 20	305
7	6	50 48	33 05	320
8	7	51 04	24 10	333
9	8	51	15 10	350
10	9	49 50	6 31	337

11. Arrived at the Needles at 1.20, a. m.
Apparent time.....9 days 13 hours,
Deduct difference of longitude..... 5 "
Time of passage.....9 days 8 hours.

Making the passage equal to 9 days 1 hour to Liverpool.

The Persia's reported best passage is 9 days 1 hour and 30 minutes. The New York papers agree in pronouncing this passage of the Vanderbilt as the quickest on record.

The Priest and the Mulberry Tree.

Did you hear of the curate who mounted his mare,
And merrily trotted along to the fair?
Of creature more tractable none ever heard—
In the height of her speed she would stop at a word,
And again, with a word, when the curate said "Hey,"
She would put forth her mettle, and gallop away.

As near to the gates of a city he rode,
While the glorious sun all brilliantly glow'd,
The good man discover'd, with eyes of desire,
A mulberry-tree, in a hedge of wild briar.
High up on a bough, might have tempted a brute,
Large, glossy, and black, hung the beautiful fruit.

The curate was hungry, and thirsty to boot;
He shrunk from the thorns, though he long'd for the fruit;
With a word he arrested his courser's keen speed,
Then stood up erect, on the back of his steed;
On the saddle he stood, while the creature kept still,
And he gather'd the fruit, till he'd taken his fill.

"Sure, never," he said, "was a creature so rare
How delicate, how true, is this excellent mare!
See, here now I stand," and he gazed all around,
"As safe and as steady as if on the ground;
Yet how had it been, if some fellow this way
Had, dreaming on mischief, but chanced to say 'Hey!'"

He stood with his head in the mulberry tree,
And he spoke out aloud, in the height of his glee
At the sound of his "Hey!" the mare made a push,
And down went the priest in the wild briar bush;
He remember'd too late, on his thorny green bed,
"Much that well may be thought, cannot wisely be said."
[*Putnam.*

THE VOTE ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.—It is not a little singular that the vote on that clause of the new constitution of Iowa which placed the negroes on an equality, in point of political rights, with the whites, should have been so decidedly negatived by the people of that State. Iowa is considered a republican State; the republican leaders in this part of the world have lately made a practice of counting upon it as a thing certain. Yet it seems that the republicans of Iowa do not carry their republicanism so far as to admit the negroes into a community of political rights with themselves.

Very few political communities of white men have been proved willing, in the present day, to admit the negro to a political or a social equality with themselves. Northern men are ready enough to sympathise with the alleged wrongs of the colored race in the South, and to make an outcry about the injustices of the holding of the human creature in bondage by another. But when these same Northern men are asked to sit at the same table, or to ride in the same cars, or to occupy the same apartment, or to vote side by side with these black human creatures, their idea of the anology becomes materially altered. In such States as Rhode Island free negro suffrages may pass muster; but in New York and Iowa, it seems, the "prejudice of color" operates to debar the colored man from the privilege.

We presume that, as in New York, the people of Iowa will compromise the matter by tacking on a property qualification to the negro suffrage, and will declare that a black man who is worth one hundred dollars shall be held to be a human creature in all political intents and purposes, while the negro who has nothing shall be only a hybrid between humanity and chatteldom. We, therefore, affectionately recommend all negros within the State of Iowa either to get a hundred dollars worth of property without loss of time, or to hurry back to the South. We are full of compassion here in the North; but black humanity, to go down with us, must be moderately gilded.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GEN. WASHINGTON A MARSHAL OF FRANCE.—It is not commonly known that Gen. Washington, during the war of the Revolution, received the honorary title of Mareschal of France. The fact, however, is corroborated by a letter from G. W. P. Custis, Esq., dated the 13th inst., which we find in the Frederick (Md.) Examiner, addressed to Col. Anthony Kimmel. Mr. Custis says:

"In regard to Washington as Marshal of France, I have, in this hour, 'proof as strong as holy writ,' in an engraving of Napier of Murchistoun, the celebrated inventor of the Logarithmus, which was presented by the Earl of Buchan, a relative of the Philosopher, with this endorsement of the handwriting of the Earl: 'To Marshal Gen. Washington, with the respects of Buchan.'—Now, Buchan lived in the age of the revolution, and was the associate of courts, and certainly he would not have addressed to one he so loved and admired, as he did the chief, a title to which the chief had no claim. Lord Napier, on a visit to Arlington House, was greatly gratified by a sight of this reminiscence of his ancestors treasured among the relics of Washington.

"The history of the American, a Marshal of France, is simply this: When, in 1781, Col. Laurens went to France as special ambassador, a difficulty arose between

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1857.

Our Fourteenth Volume.

We present to our readers the first number of the Fourteenth Volume of the *Wilmington Journal*, arrayed in a new dress from top to toe—from the head on the first page to the last word on the fourth. We trust that its appearance will give satisfaction to its readers, and reflect no discredit upon the press of the State.—Speaking candidly, indeed, we are not a little proud of the good looks of our bantling, and we feel the pleasing assurance that hosts of friends who have stood manfully by the *Journal* in the years that are past, will hail this evidence of its present prosperity with scarcely less satisfaction than that experienced by the editors and proprietors.

The *Journal* greets its old friends with no strange or unaccustomed face. It presents the same familiar lineaments, but clothed in the freshness and beauty of youth, symbolized by new type, better and handsomer than any we have yet used. We have been induced to incur the pretty heavy expense incident to this improvement, by a desire to evince our gratitude for the very liberal support we have so far received, and, we may as well confess, by the hope that our increasing circulation will keep pace with our efforts to deserve it.

The past history of the *Journal* affords the best guarantee for its future course in politics. When defeat impended over the Democratic party, and dismay fell upon the timid and wavering in its ranks, the *Journal* struggled as devotedly and as unfalteringly for the principles of that party as ever it did in the hour of triumph, when victory was perching upon its banners. We trust that our efforts were not altogether useless or unproductive of good. We have been, and we are zealous advocates of the principles of Democracy, because they are *our* principles, not because we tack our faith to the skirts of any man or set of men, in power or out of power, or would withhold the free expression of one sentiment or opinion, where such expression might seem in accordance with our duty as independent journalists. We belong to no clique—we beg for no pap—we crave no patronage but that of a liberal and discerning public, and a true-hearted Democratic people.

We know that one ounce of performance is worth many pounds of promise, and we therefore make no pledge, save that we will do our best to render our paper as much better in the future than it has been in the past, as our longer experience and more extended facilities will admit of. It will be our constant endeavor to make the *Journal* in all respects a reliable *newspaper*.—To give all that may in any way interest our readers—to express well-weighed and independent views upon all important questions which may come before us, and, while avowing our opinions fearlessly and firmly, to do so in language courteous and respectful to those who may honestly differ from us. We thus hope to retain and increase our hold upon the public confidence and favour, and render the *Journal* a still more welcome visitant to the homes and firesides of North Carolina—to the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man. We hope to be able to announce at each annual recurrence of the birth-day of our enterprise, an increased list, and a determination to work for a still greater increase. We take pleasure in saying that we can make this announcement at the commencement of our fourteenth volume.

We cannot close these somewhat extended remarks without an allusion to our friends, James Conner & Son, of New York, at whose foundry the new types for the *Journal* were cast. We have known them for years, and have procured from them nearly all the materials we have had since the establishment of the *Journal*, and in the long years of our business intercourse, we have had no fault to find with them. They have always acted up to their promises, not merely as correct, obliging, business men, but as clever gentlemen. We can cheerfully recommend them to our brethren of the press.

Expansion and Debt.

The whole monetary system of the United States, but especially of the Northern and Western portions thereof, has been most awfully expanded, and money has been made too cheap. It may be thought that this is a queer expression, but it is simply the statement of a fact.—The country is covered with the evidences of debt, which take the place of real currency, driving it out of market. And what do we see before us. We take up a paper and notice among its telegraphic items such things as these:—Stock and Monetary Affairs at New York—More Failures.—Monetary Difficulties at Buffalo.—The Bank Defalcation at Utica.—Attachments Released—Bank Failure. And so on from day to day, while the specie basis leaves the country about as fast as it comes in from California.

A few years ago, a dollar could be sold for twice as much as it will now bring. Money has been so cheapened by speculative movements, that a dollar is not worth more than fifty cents used to be, and although wages have so far advanced that no sort of tariff would be sufficient for "protection," the laborer is actually worse off than he used to be. He can't live as well on two dollars as he used to do on one. The supremacy in shipping which was, a few years ago, actually within our grasp is fast passing away, and if the same state of things is continued, will be irretrievably lost. With a cheap speculative currency, we cannot build the class of vessels now used, on equal terms with our British rivals, and the carrying trade of the world is changing from our American clippers to British propellers. Even our vast cereal crops avail us little, for, by our inflated currency, the cost of living is kept up to such a point as to prevent exportation to countries with a different currency.

Things must change or burst up—one or the other.—The premonitory symptoms are now being felt—mere indications—but such indications as cannot be neglected with safety.

How Fires Originate.—We were struck the other day with a little circumstance, which set us to thinking about fires, and the apparently trifling things from which they might take their start.

Sitting at our table near a grate, in which coal is burned in cold weather, but where some scraps of paper had accumulated in the absence of the winter fire, we cast into it carelessly, the half-dead stump of a cigar. Presently we noticed a little smoke, rising up feebly at first, and gradually increasing. We kept watching to see what would be the result. It still smouldered, until presently it burst out into a brisk flame, and the contents of the grate kept up a jolly fire until all was gone. Had it been in contact with any other combustible matter, and no one been near, the result might have been easily foretold.

It taught us how easily a fire may be started, and led us to think how readily many mysterious fires might be accounted for. Of course in this case there was no risk, as the whole thing was in a grate, but matches, half-lighted cigar ends, etc., are every day cast down very carelessly, and it is only to be wondered at, that there is not more damage done.

The First Cotton.—The first Cotton of the season was received here this morning, over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, by Messrs. A. B. McDuffie & Co., and sold to George Harriss, Esq., at 20 cents a pound.

The Cotton was raised in Marion District, S. C., one bale by General Wm. Evans, and the other by Major W. D. Lamb of that District. General Evans has sent the first Cotton to this market for the last five years.—We learn that it is a very superior article. This is of course, only a beginning.—*Daily Jour. Tuesday last.*

Turkey.

Frequently we come across something in the European news, which, unexplained, conveys no definite idea to the mind, for the simple reason that few, if any, know what it is all about.

Of this character is the announcemement recently made, that the French, Russian and Sardinian Ministers had threatened to break off all intercourse with Turkey, because of something relating to the Turkish elections.

Now, what *are* these elections? What has France, Russia and Sardinia got to do with them? Why should these powers demand that these elections should be set aside, and why should England and Austria contend that they should not be set aside, and pledge themselves to sustain Turkey in upholding them?

Thus then, the case appears to stand:—Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia, form what are known as the Danubian Principalities, in some measure independent, yet acknowledging the supremacy of Turkey, to which power they pay an annual tribute. They are under the government of Turkish Viceroys, known as Hospodars, elected by the *boyards* or nobles, and confirmed by the Sultan. Their internal policy is controlled wholly by themselves.

By the treaty of Adrianople, made in 1829, Russia became joint protector of Wallachia and Moldavia, the two Principalities lying north of the Danube, and her assent was also required for the confirmation of the Hospodars. It was in virtue or under cover of this joint protectorate that she crossed the Pruth in 1853, and occupied the Principalities, which she abandoned after the defeat of her troops before Silistria, in 1854.

At the conclusion of peace in 1856, the joint protectorate of the Principalities was waived by Russia, or rather she was compelled to waive it, and they, with the balance of Turkey, were placed under the common guarantee of the great powers, their precise organization not having been decided on. A portion of Bessarabia was also re-ceded to the Sultan.

In regard to the future *status* of the Principalities beyond the Danube, in their future relations to the Turkish government, two parties arose among the great powers, having their origin in the respective interests and wishes of these parties. Russia and France, between whom a new and wonderful accord seems to have sprung up, contended that the two Principalities should be consolidated into one national body, under a Prince set up by the great powers, and that this Prince should be all but independent of the Sultan. This would have answered the designs of Russia, by weakening Turkey, and preparing her to be quietly devoured, while Louis Napoleon no doubt expected to place a Bonaparte at the head of this newly consolidated nationality, and thus his interests would have been consulted, and his influence extended.

Turkey contended that she, and she only, had a right to manage her own affairs, to deal with her own Provinces. England and Austria so far sustained her in this view as to oppose the scheme of Russia and France.—Finally, after much discussion, it was agreed to submit the matter to the Principalities themselves. Elections have been held, resulting in a decision in favor of the existing form of connection with Turkey, under the government of the Hospodars. France, Russia and Sardinia contend that these elections should be set aside, as they have been conducted fraudulently, and do not afford any index to the real wishes of the inhabitants of the Principalities. There appears to be very little doubt that fraud, if not absolute violence, has been employed.—However, England and Austria maintain their validity, but appear to have yielded at last to the wishes of France and Russia, so far as setting aside these elections is concerned. It is said that this matter was arranged during the recent visit of Louis Napoleon to Queen Victoria.

It is said that this yielding of England and Austria is a sort of set-off to that of France on the question of the boundary. In the clause of the Treaty of Paris by which Russia re-ceded to Turkey a portion of Bessarabia, a town was mentioned by which the line was to run. Now it turned out that there were two towns of that name, considerably distant from each other, and it made a very important difference which should be the one finally understood—a considerable extent of territory, more valuable from position than area depended, on it.—England and Austria took the view most favourable to Turkey and carried their point.

The Provinces or Principalities have a joint area of about fifty-three thousand square miles, a little less than the State of Georgia, and an estimated population of three millions and a half. They are, mainly, Christians of the Greek church—hence the influence of Russia, which power justifies her intermeddling, by setting up her claim as head of that church, and protector of its members. They form part of the ancient Province of Dacia, and in Moldavia, especially, a language is spoken, very little removed from Latin, a considerable portion of the inhabitants being descendants of Roman colonists, planted there by one of the Emperors, Trajan, we think.—They still take pride in calling themselves Romans or Roumans.

Prussia concurs in the demand for the annulment of the elections. What will be the final result, after the elections have been annulled, remains to be seen. The Principalities will most probably *not* be united.

They have a revolution in Yucatan. What they are revolutionizing for, is the question. The Governor is advancing on Campeachy with fifteen hundred men, and will probably take it.

Why the deuce should the Governor take Campeachy? It sounds like the Dutch taking Holland. Why should the people care for trying a change? They have already tried all sorts of changes. Three several and distinct times has Yucatan declared herself independent of the Mexican Confederation—four times has she joined herself to that Confederation. As one might say, the "ayes" have it, and at the latest accounts she was in connection with her sister States. Now, whether the worthy Peninsulars are in favor of Comonfort or against him—whether they swear by Santa Anna's wooden leg, or abjure all faith in that one-limbed gentleman, are mysteries beyond our reach or power of solution.

Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that the worthy and respectable, but somewhat dark-skinned and imperfectly clothed Yucatecos are simply indulging in a little innocent amusement, to relieve the dullness of the long Summer months. Our people generally fall into error, from a misunderstanding of the meaning attached to words by the people of Spanish-American States. We take it that "revolution" means nothing more or less than "General Muster," when the descendants of the Aztecs and the Toltecs and various aboriginal gentlemen, come together to divert themselves with pulque, which we take to be "Cider-Ryal," and to discharge corn-stalks and *pocket-pistols*, firing the latter "deadlie weepons" down their own throats. Sometimes they elect new officers in a somewhat irregular manner, and then go home to sleep off their frolic. These "revolutions" are great farces, somewhat injurious to the public morals.

☞ James B. McDade has been appointed Mail Agent on the route between Goldsboro' and Charlotte, N. C.

☞ A fire at Athens, Georgia, on the 29th ult., destroyed $8,000 worth of property.

Homicide.—A negro man named Hector, belonging to Dr. Ellis Horlbeck, was shot, about 10 o'clock last night, in the road near Rikersville, from the effect of which he died in less than a half hour. A jury of inquest was summoned this morning by Coroner Kingman, who, after a careful investigation of the matter, returned a verdict that the boy Hector came to his death from the effect of a gun or pistol shot fired in his back, supposed to have been the act of William West, a private in the upper ward police, who has been committed to jail. We have further particulars in our possession, but deem it proper to withhold them for the present.

Charleston Evening News.

Dullness.

Our cotemporaries, one and all, complain of the dullness of their exchanges, and as the complaint is general, of course the compliment is returned. It is not without cause. To be sure, there is a pretty fair supply of New York failures, and murders, and Baltimore rowdyism in the market, but these have become stale—they are regarded as incidents connected with the every-day life of those cities, not as anything out of the way, or worthy of special attention. We have read so much about the Atlantic Telegraph, and have heard so much high-sounding titles connected with its management, that no one is surprised that it gave way under the strain. The unfortunate thing has had to contend against a load of snobbery, harder to bear than all the waves of the Atlantic. Perhaps when it is started in a quiet, business-way, by business men, it may succeed—not before.

Poor Mrs. Cunningham has nearly played out her part. She still threatens to appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, which was adverse to the claim set up by her as widow to Harvey Burdell. Perhaps she will, if her money holds out. She threatens revelations. Says that she can "a tale unfold," that will make the cheeks of New York Aristocracy burn. Hints at visits to Burdell in his office, by Fifth Avenue females, moving in the "best society," &c., all of which may or may not amount to anything. The miserable woman is desperate and bent on mischief. It is said that her daughter Helen will soon be married. The sooner the poor girl gets away from her mother the better. Catlin is a great rascal, do doubt. But Mrs. Cunningham and all about her have ceased to amuse.

The foreign news is dull. From India there are the same details of carnage and butchery, unrelieved by one gleam of chivalry, or one ray of glory. In the stern clash of arms, when mighty nations meet, there is something exciting—something that stirs the blood. But when the subjugated rise against their subjugators, when to the horrors of war, are added the brutalities of private revenge—the long-hoarded wrath of ages, which has been carefully nursed to keep it warm—when indiscriminate slaughter is the watchword on one hand, and bloody retribution the rallying cry on the other; when one exterminates and the other takes prisoners only to hang them as rebels or blow them from cannon as objects of terror, the mind sickens at the contemplation of the scene.—Cultivation is neglected throughout populous districts, and the next season we will see the miseries of starvation added to the other evils afflicting the down-trodden Ryots of India.

The harvest season throughout the British Islands, is said to have been, so far, very unfavourable for saving the crops in the field. The prevalence of heavy and long continued rains rotting the grain crops which have either been prostrated on the ground uncut, or prevented that which has been cut from being sufficiently dried to be housed. This can only be partial, for, by the middle of August, nothing like half the wheat there is ready for the sickle.

The New School Presbyterians.

Some time ago, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (New School,) met at Cleaveland, Ohio. Certain action was taken there on the subject of slavery, which caused the withdrawal of the delegates from the South, and the issue, by said delegates, of a call for a convention to be held at Richmond, to form a church organization, from which the disturbing influences of the slavery question should be excluded.

The convention, meeting in pursuance of this call, assembled at Richmond, Va., on Thursday, the 28th August.

There were present delegates from Virginia, East and West Tennessee, Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. A letter was received from Hon. Samuel Jefferson, of Port Penn, Delaware, giving his reasons for not being present. He stated that his church was disgusted with the action of the General Assembly, and that they sympathise with the Southern members.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported on Friday, by the committee on business:

Whereas, all acts, resolutions, testimonies of past General Assemblies, and especially the action of the last General Assembly, whereby suspicions and doubts of the good standing and equal rights and privileges of slaveholding members of the church, or imputations and charges against their Christian character, have been implied or expressed, are contrary to the example and teachings of Christ and his Apostles, and are a violation of the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

And, *whereas*, the relation of master and servant, *in itself considered*, or further than the relative duties arising therefrom, and slavery, as an institution of the State, do not properly belong to the church judiciaries as subjects for discussion and enquiry.

And, *whereas*, in the judgment of this convention, there is no prospect of the cessation of this agitation of slavery in the General Assembly so long as there are slaveholders in connection with the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention nothing can be made the basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church which is not specifically referred to in the Constitution, as a crime or heresy.

Resolved, That the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have no power to pronounce a sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory or indiviuals for any cause unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way presented by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all the Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of slavery in the highest judicatory of the church, to appoint delegates, in the proportion prescribed by our form of government, for the appointment of commissioners to the Assembly, to meet in Knoxville, Tenn., on the *third Thursday in May*, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a general synod under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

Resolved, That the members of this Convention adhere to and abide by the confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of Doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and that we adhere to the form of government and book of discipline of said church.

Action was postponed until Saturday. On Saturday the convention proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported the previous evening by the Committee on Business. The first read as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Presbyteries in convention with the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to withdraw from said body.

During the discussion on this resolution, a good deal of anxiety was manifested by some of the members to strike out the words "New School." The resolution was finally amended and passed as follows:

Resolved, That the Presbyterians sympathising with the objects of this Convention are invited to withdraw from their present ecclesiastical relations.

The second and third resolutions were then discussed and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, nothing can be made the basis for discipline in the Presbyterian Church, which is not specifically referred to in the constitution as crime or heresy.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has no power to pronounce sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory or on individuals, for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution.

The fourth resolution then came up for discussion:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all Presbyteries in the Presbyterian Church, which are opposed to the agitation of slavery in the highest judicatory of the Church, to appoint delegates in the proportions prescribed by our form of government, for the appointment of commissioners to the Assembly, oto meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 3rd Tuesday in May, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a General Synod under the name of "The United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

A protracted and very interesting debate ensued, in the course of which an able speech was made by Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Convention adjourned to Monday.

Horrible.—A Rhode Island paper says that Mrs. Cunningham has succeeded in a recent attempt. She set out with the determination of being confined, and she *is* confined—*in the Toombs.*

A Present for President Buchanan.—A singularly marked cane, of Oregon growth, most ingeniously carved with a penknife, is to be presented to President Buchanan, by several of the citizens of Covallis, Oregon Territory. It is mounted with appropriate inscriptions, and around the body of the stick is entwined a black venomous serpent, designed to represent the Republican party. It is in the act of seizing the Constitution, which is supported and defended by a hand, supposed to be that of Mr. Buchanan.—*Advertiser and Gazette.*

The *supposition*, we think, is an erroneous one! For a man who is classed with *Judas* and *Arnold*, we should suppose about *ten feet of hemp cord* would be a more appropriate present if he would use it, that *Judas* might no longer have the advantage of him."

Atlanta, Ga., National American, Aug. 29th, 1857.

There was a time when the old Whig party claimed all the decency, and all the talent. Under the lead of Webster and Clay, it *did* have respectability and great talent in its ranks. Surely its successor, the "American Party," can hardly complain if the first men of the "Old Line" refuse to join any party, that at a time of little or no excitement tolerates such language on the part of any of its organs.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, August 30.—The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 19th instant, arrived here to-day.

The Atlantic passed the Europa on the 20th and the Persia on the 24th in lat. 50 deg., long. 41 deg. She also passed the steamer Fulton, on the 26th, off Cape Race.

The Asia arrived out on the 16th.

The Telegraph squadron has returned to Plymouth.—The directors were to meet at London on the 13th to determine on the future proceedings.

The company will take immediate measures to recover the lost cable. It is believed that fully one-half can be saved, and that the ultimate loss to the company will not exceed £25,000 sterling.

Recent storm and floods in England have done great damage to the crops. The weather, however, has now improved.

It is rumored that France intends to demand the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and that he was about leaving for America.

It is rumored also that France designs sending an expedition to Cochin, China, to demand satisfaction for insults.

It is announced that Russia is equipping a flotilla for the China seas.

The fetes in honor of Napoleon's visit passed off well, but they were marred by wet weather.

The Russian Imperial Guard has been reduced to 30,000 men.

Turkish affairs are unchanged. There are rumors that Lord Strafford De Redcliffe will be succeeded at Constantinople by Lord Howden.

Further Interesting Foreign News.

New York, August 30.—There is nothing further by this arrival regarding the Atlantic telegraph cable, except that the English papers are filled with suggestions and commentaries on the subject, some adverse to its practicability, but the majority favorable to the undertaking. A meeting would be held at London on the 19th to determine the future course of the company. A proposition had been raised to purchase the cable by England, with which to connect Alexandria and Malta by telegraph, thus affording telegraphic communications to India. The thousand pound shares of the company had fallen to two hundred and fifty pounds.

It is semi-officially announced that no conference of the Powers will be necessary on the subject of the Principalities, as the Sultan was endeavoring to arrange matters satisfactorily.

The India troubles absorb all other matters. In England the government was using increased activity in dispatching vessels and troops. The steamship Sarah Sands, before reported condemned, had sailed with troops for the seat of war.

A terrible thunder storm had occurred at Manchester and Yorkshire. Twelve lives were lost and the crops considerably damaged. Breadstuffs at Liverpool had advanced in consequence.

Russia had ordered a decrease of her army to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand, but will increase the navy, and has ordered a fleet to the China seas.

It is reported that if France procures the conviction of Ledru Rollin for contumacy she will demand him from England under the extradition treaty, Lord Cowley having expressed the opinion that if a conviction can be obtained the offender will be brought under the provisions of the treaty.

Latest by Telegraph to London.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The papers announce the death of Lady Lyttleton, the sister of Lord Gladstone.

The Times gives a rumor of the death of a merchant of Liverpool, whose forged liabilities amount to £100,000. The deceased committed suicide. Speculations in cotton and shares is the supposed cause of his losses.

The Times reports money more plenty on the stock exchange on government securities at 4 per cent.

The Bank of France has renewed the artificial purchases of bullion on a scale which shows that the reduction of its rate of discount in June was altogether premature.

At a meeting of the creditors of Carr & Brothers, of Liverpool, claims were presented to the amont of £680,000. The assets are £716,000.

From Havana and California—Accident to the Steamer Illinois.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—The steamer Empire City, from Havana, has arrived with dates to the 27th. Her news is unimportant. Sugar was quiet—stock on hand 244,000 boxes. Exchange rates had improved.

The Empire city also brings the California mails which were transfered at Havana from the Illinois. The dates from San Francisco are to the 5th inst.

The Steamer Illinois had been ashore on the Colorado reefs, and got off with much difficulty through the assistance sent to her, and only slightly damaged. She would probably leave Havana for New York on Sunday, the 24th. She has over $1,500,000 in specie.

The news from California is unimportant. Several large fires are reported in the interior.

Politics in California was the principal topic of interest.

The weatner and the crops were good.

The town of St. Louis and Michigan Cliff had been destroyed by fire.

The News from Central America is unimportant.

The Financial Troubles in New York—The Bank Defalcation and Stoppage—The Failure of Beebe & Co.—The Erie Railroad Assisted Through, &c.

New York, Sept. 1.—There has been great excitement in Wall street to-day. The defalcation of the paying teller of the Mechanics' Banking Association is stated to be the cause of the closing of the doors of the Bank, though the Post of this evening learns that its affairs have been critically involved for some time. The bank had been running behind at the Clearing House, and committees of conference decided that it had incurred the penalty of exclusion. This, of course, was equivolent to its public discredit.

The Commercial says that the paying teller is in custody at the bank, awaiting the result of a thorough investigation which is now being made. The accused denies that he has any guilty knowledge of the embezzlement, and treats the matter apparently with indifference. The suspension will cause inconvenience to depositors only, the circulating notes which have been taken on deposit by several other banks and brokers generally being abundantly secured by State stock. The Evening Express says the liabilities of the paying teller are not known to a certainty, and until they are known the directors decline to meet the obligations of the bank.

Beebee & Co., who failed to-day, were heretofore regarded as one of the staunchest houses in the street. The suspension is owing to large loans on stocks. It caused great surprise, and the feeling on the stock exchange was one general unsettlement, with prices irregular, but everything on the decline.

The liabilities of the Ohio Life and Trust Company are now stated as certainly over six millions of dollars.

Several of the banks to-day acceded to the loan of $6000,000, to the Erie Railroad Company, which enabled it to pay the six months' interest on its bonds.

There are many rumors circulating unfavorable to city banks, but they are believed to be false.

Decline of Stocks at the Second Board—Assignment of John Thompson—The Defalcation—Another Suspension—The Bank Statement.

New York, Sept. 1, P. M.—Every thing fell off at the second board this afternoon. Illinois Central bonds declined 3½; Reading 2; Panama 2; Cleaveland and Toledo 2½; Michigan Southern, preferred, 5; Erie 1.

John Thompson, the suspended banker, has made an assignment.

The rumored deficiency in the accounts of the Mechanics' Bank is three hundred thousand dollars. The Clearing House this afternoon voted unanimously to expel it.

The liabilities of Prentice & Co., fur dealers, are very large.

Breese, Kneeland & Co., locomotive builders, Jersey city, have also suspended.

The banks have reduced their loans the past fortnight five millions. The deposits decreased in the same time nearly eight millions.

The money market is very tight.

The Revolution in India—Latest Movements—Progress of the Siege at Delhi.

By the arrival of the America's mail, we are in possession of our files of English papers to August 15, containing late and interesting particulars of the insurrection in India. We subjoin some extracts:

Camp before Delhi.—I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any news from this quarter. Yesterday the enemy attacked us in great force from the Subjee Mudee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in the village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by the exposure to sun and fatigue, &c.; but the men notwithstanding, keep up their British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harassing work, and how manfully, through God's blessing, we have repulsed every one of their attacks. We have now been here sixteen days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived here yesterday, and Brigadier Chamberlain came in here to-day.

We are sorry to lear that from letters, that on the 19th the Nusserabad mutineers, with some (said to be six) guns, contrived to get in rear of our position, and create great confusion. They were of course dirven back with a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and two guns; but our loss was also severe; and when we consider that common precaution would have averted this loss, we feel bound to state that there must be great incompetency somewhere; and the sooner the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are intrusted to others' care, the better. The losses we have to deplore are Col. Yule, H. M. 9th Lancers; Capt. Alexander, 3d N. I.; Mr. Humphrey and 10 men killed; Col. Beecher, quartermaster general, ond several others wounded.

From the Bombay Times of the 4th of July.

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion and restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is, that there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion. Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June, the date of our last advices via Lahore. There has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, the rebells being defeated on every occasion with great slaughter, and it is a matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of their cause has effectually checked the disposition of the other mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfully on the occasion by Gen. Barnard's force. Whether any of them got inside of the walls or not we cannot say.

During the fortnight just elasped we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Seetapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Bonda, Futtehghur, Mhow, and Indore, and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each so far as they are known to us.

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops of Barreilly, Shahje hanpore, Lucknow, and Mordabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only a day before their outbreak the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose *en masse* on Sunday morning, the 1st of June—a shotted gun being fired as a signal about 11 o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusilade upon the bungalows. Such officers as was able immediately got on their horses and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade-ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grapeshot, and they had to ride for there lives.

The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the disire to plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (29th regiment) and the residents, with their families, eseaping to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 8th ult.; the 6th regiment Oude irregular infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d regiment native infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and is situated upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers determined to endeavor to escape by the boat, and were allowed quietly to embark. About ten miles down the river, they met some 800 or 900 mutineers encamped, who fired upon and pursued the fugitives, killing a number of them. We have reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the officers have effected their escape from this station; and, whatever may have taken place after leaving it, the conduct of the Sepoys at the time seems to have been characterized by the strangest moderation.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the headquarters of the 12th native infantry, and of the 14th irregular cavalry stationed there, have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion by the messacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that besides Mr. Skene and family, Mrs. Browne, Miss Davidson were killed. Altogether, twelve of our countrymen and women were sluaghtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two customs officers, who have reached Agra.

The only particulars we have of the mutiny at Banda are contained in a letter from Nagode, dated June 19, of which the following is an extract:

"We have escaped from Banda to Nagode, and, through God's mercy, have been miraculously preserved. On Sunday, the 14th, the Nawab's troops mutinied, as well as the native infantry. The Mahommedans planted their flag, and wanted to kill us, but the Nawabs stood by us, and we got into buggies, and on horses, and got off. The place was in a blaze before we got a mile; it was a fearful scene. We start again to-night for Mirzapore, and hope to reach it safely; but this district is very much disturbed. We have in our party Mr. and Mrs. Edmondstone, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Messrs. Mayne, Sherer, Clark, Bews, Cousins, Hutchinson, Oswin and Glyn. We are staying with Major and Mrs. Ellis, at Nagode. Their kindness is extreme, and we have rested two days."

Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Futtehghar (Furruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The Sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers, but a most melancholy rumor prevailed in Allahabad on the 23d inst. as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place. We take it from the Englishman of the 29th ult.:

"Did the report of the massacre reach you of the Futtehghur fugitives? It surpassed in atrocity all that has hitherto been perpetrated. One hundred and thirty-two Europeans, men, women and children, in 50 boats, left Futtehghur for this place.

"They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Bhitoor the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the Government allowed him to keep. One round-shot struck poor Mrs. ——— and killed her on the spot. The boats were then boarded, and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade-ground at Cownpore, where they were first fired at and then literally hacked to pieces with talwars. Report says no one escaped."

Bhitoor is a little place a few miles to the north of Cownpore, and we sadly presage a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighborhood. A bloody reckoning will surely be exacted of these fiends in human shape.

At Mhow, the 23d Bengal native infantry have mutinied; the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3d Nizam's cavalry proves staunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain Ori was within fifty miles of Mhow some days ago.

We know little of the state of matters at Indore, beyond the fact that the two regiments of the Maharajah Holker have openly mutinied, and proceeded with the Bengal regiments towards Oojein on their way, as is supposed, to Delhi. The Maharajah seems to be in no way implicated in this business, but to have acted in the same good faith that has characterized the conduct of the Gwalior Prince.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy, with their families, and other officials, General Ward, General Burnett and several members of the press, to-day attended the wedding of the Hon. Hiram Walbridge. It was quite a *recherche* affair.

Beverly Tucker has accepted the appointment of the consulate to Liverpool.

It is not probable that the contemplated changes in the heads of the government bureaus will be officially announced before the termination of the present fiscal quarter of the year.

During August more than 1,500 warrants have been issued under the bounty land law of 1855, to satisfy which 231,000 acres will be necessary. So far 26,500,000 acres have been granted in accordance with that act.

Edward M. Hastings has been appointed receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Alabama.

A patent for the 35,000 acres, selected in lieu of those located by military warrants or scrip, and issued by virtue of a special certificate in favor of Wisconsin, under the second section of the act of March, 1855, is now in course of preparation in the general land office, and will be transmitted to the Governor of that State in a few days.

The President's reply to Professor Silliman and others on the affairs of Kansas will soon be published.

Proclamation of the Indian Insurgents.

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by the insurgents of the city of Delhi, showing that ostensibly at least the war is one of religion:

Be it known to all the Hindoos and Mahometans that the Europeans are united in the design of depriving the army of its religion, and of compelling all their subjects to become Christians by force. It is in consequence of positive orders from the Governor General that cartridges have been distributed made up with lard and tallow. If ten thousand resist these orders they are to be blown to pieces; if fifty thousand they must be disbanded.

It is, therefore, for the sake of our faith that we have united, nor have we spared the life of a single infidel in this place. We have established the Emperor of Delhi on his pledge that all the troops who shall kill their European officers, and swear allegiance to him, shall regularly receive double pay.

One hundred pieces of artillery and vast treasures have fallen into our hands. It is desirable, therefore, that all those who do not wish to become Christians should be courageous, and not permit the infernal race any where to exist.

All expenditures which shall have incurred for ammunition and stores will be proved by means of receipts, and double price paid therefor by the Emperor. Those who shall yield to their fears or allow themselves to be deceived by these imposters and trust to their word, will, as the reward of their credulity suffer the fate of the inhabitants of Lucknow.

It is necessary, then, that the Hindoos and Mahometans should be of one mind in this struggle, and by taking advice from parties worthy of confidence, have an eye to their future safety. Wherever the proper arrangements shall have been made those who have rendered us service will be put in places of distinction.

It is no less important to cause copies of this proclamation to be circulated wherever it is possible than it is to strike with the sword. This proclamation ought to be posted up in such a way that the Mahometans and Hindoos can become acquainted with it.

Should the infidels show submission it will be only a contrivance to save their lives. Whoever shall be deceived by them will repent of it. Our cause is flourishing; thirty rupees to a horseman and ten rupees to a foot soldier will be the pay of the new servants of Delhi.

Andrew Stewart, of Ohio.

This gentleman, for years a democrat, was elected to Congress on the anti-Nebraska platform, and has ever since acted with the Republican party. He has just been making a tour of Kansas, and in a late number of his own paper, the Steubenville, Ohio, Union, he says—

"Every street, corner, and 'doggery,' of which even in this old 'Massachusetts' town there were not a few, had its crowd of disputant. Here I found James H. Lane, who invited me over to his wigwam, where we took a smoke and talked over matters. He justifies his course and that of the ultra free-state men of which he is the leading spirit, upon circumstances upon which he alleges the people in the free States know little or nothing. I also met Governor Robinson, General Pomroy, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Cutter, S. N. Wood, and other notabilities of the free-state party. The principal topic was the Topeka legislature, then about to assemble. No one seemed to know precisely what they were going to do; no plan seemed agreed upon, and the more prudent acknowledged that the whole proceedings was a farce, which they scarcely knew how to get out of with any kind of credit. They were determined not to vote for members for the constitutional convention, but avowed that they would vote for members of the territorial legislature next October, when they expected to carry every election district in the territory. I endeavored to understand them on the hypothesis of consistency, but could not. They would not vote at the constitutional election, *because* that would recognise the bogus legislature; but they would vote in October for del

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Our contemporaries of the press are not disposed to regard the break in the Atlantic telegraph cable in a despondent spirit. On the contrary, the impression is universal that the late experiment, unfortunate as it proved, demonstrated the entire feasibility of the project, and that the attempt will be made again and again until complete success crowns the efforts of the bold, enterprising, and resolute men who have the great work in charge. The New York Evening Post says:

"This accident, which defers for at least another year electrical communication between the eastern and western hemispheres, was evidently not of a fatal character. There was no inexorable necessity for a properly-proportioned telegraph cable to break from its weight in the water, that being practically the measure of tension to which this one was necessarily subjected. Had the steamer sailed a little slower, or had the cable been permitted to run freely, it would not have broken. It may have been too short; sufficient allowance may not have been made in measuring the cable for driftage, tidal currents, storms, &c., which must be indulged, and the superintendent might have deemed it prudent to apply the brake, so as to straighten the cable, more, as the event proved, than it could bear, and so it broke. But that is an accident which has happened to every boy who has ever flown a kite; but we doubt if the liability of kite-strings to break, if injudiciously handled, ever discouraged a single boy from kite-flying. Neither ought nor will the accident which has happened to this cable, if we are correctly advised of the character and extent of it, in the least discourage an enterprise which, when crowned with success, will make those who have conducted it more famous than the founders of cities or the conquerors of empires."

The Journal of Commerce says:

"The failure of the Atlantic telegraph expedition, by reason of a rupture of the wire some 350 miles from the starting point on the coast of Ireland, is no more than it was reasonable to expect, although hopes were entertained of a more auspicious result. After meeting with this disaster the expedition returned to the coast of Ireland, either to commence the work anew with the 2,000 miles of wire unexpended, or to postpone the whole matter until next year, as should be counselled by the savans in council assembled. We apprehend that the latter alternative will be adopted. The season is so far advanced that heavy weather would almost of necessity be encountered before the whole process could be completed; and a gale of wind, such as is often experienced in September in the region of Newfoundland, is sufficiently formidable even to a vessel which has the use of her limbs. To one attached to a wire 1,500 or 2,000 miles long, which can neither be strained nor abandoned without serious damage, such gales would be necessarily disastrous, and should not be encountered without the most urgent necessity. On the whole, we consider the experiment a failure for the present year. That the feat will be accomplished in 1858, or in some subsequent year, is more than probable; though we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many things which are practicable in theory are impracticable in fact. It may not be so with the Atlantic telegraph project, and we trust it will not.—But it is very possible that many more unsuccessful experiments will have to be made before the exact structure, size, &c., of the wire, the machinery for laying it, the attending circumstances, will all be so favorable as to secure the desired result."

The Baltimore American has the following remarks:

"The great difficulty in depositing the cable, it is evident, arises from the application of the brakes. Nor is this a difficulty to excite surprise. When the great momentum of a ship like the Niagara is considered it is evident that, even at the lowest rate of progress, the strain thrown upon the cable when the brakes checked its progress must have been sufficient to part it with as much ease and as suddenly as one breaks a thread.—Letters from on board the Niagara, received by the previous steamer, stated that in coming round from Cork to Valencia bay experiments had been tried with a piece of the cable about ten miles in length, by dropping the end into the sea with a kedge-anchor attached. The paying out on these occasions worked admirably, yet at three successive trials the cable broke like a pipe-stem when the brakes were applied and the paying out stopped, though the ship was going at the rate of only two miles per hour. Increasing the size and strength of the cable would not overcome the difficulty, for this increase would necessitate additional weight, giving the cable a tendency to run out more rapidly and rendering necessary resort to sudden and powerful checks that would snap it apart just as easily as one of lesser strength. The only adequate provision that would entirely obviate this difficulty will probably be found in stopping the vessel before the brakes are applied, "underrunning" any portion that may be kinked or have payed out too rapidly, and starting anew after the defect had been corrected. This might prolong the process, but it would prevent what must otherwise be a certain cause of a disaster, for under no circumstances will the cable be found able to withstand the strain that must ensue from applying the brakes before the headway of the vessel is checked.

"The temporary delay which this accident has interposed to the accomplishment of a magnificent project, though a matter of regret, will not be permitted to encourage despondency as to the final success of the enterprise. In so immense a task, commenced and carried out without the experience that could be gathered from the existence of any similar work, the full success of the first trial, though it might be hoped for, could not be fairly expected. The submarine telegraph cables heretofore laid have merely extended across narrow straits or arms of the sea, and have found their resting places at distances under water that are insignificant compared with the depths to which the Atlantic cable was sunk. In attempting the latter work there were hazards to be encountered and difficulties to be learned and mastered, that it was scarcely possible could be so fully foreseen or so successfully met as to make the first effort anything more than a practical experiment.

"The pecuniary resources of the company are so enlarged as to enable them to encounter this disaster without serious damage. In addition to the liberal aid and guarantees afforded by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, the private subscriptions have been large. Up to the 30th June, (at which time the balance sheet had been made up,) £243,493 of the capital had been paid up; out of this £190,330 had been expended, and a balance of £167,000 remained to the credit of the company. The cable alone (which is paid for) cost £178,935. Out of the large balance of capital there are to be deducted the expenses of the five weeks between June 30, when the accounts were balanced, and August 7, when the cable was actually laid at Valencia. These would be considerable, but there must be yet available at least £100,000 to pay for the further prosecution of the undertaking."

The polishing of plate glass has hitherto been a work of much labor and tediousness, and the finest plates have been produced only at a great expense in the largest manufactories of Europe, where the work of polishing has been entirely done by hand. American inventors have, however, succeeded in perfecting machinery by which glass may be polished with much more expedition than by hand, with considerable more uniformity of beauty and surface, and at so great a reduction in cost, that plate glass may now almost supersede the ordinary article, and any man of moderate means may possess half a dozen pier mirrors in his house.

If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a trout?

A paper called the *Comet* has been started in Pennsylvania, and is to have a new *tale* every week.

☞ A REWARD IS OFFERED for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated *Holland Bitters* is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful *Aroma* has been received by Americans with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity.—Well may the invalid value this remedy.

See advertisement in another column.

Sept. 1st, 1857 305&1-1w

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 14th inst., after a long illness, MARGARET CATHARINE, consort of William T. Piner, and daughter of Lewis and Nancy Hodgeson, in the 33d year of her age.

She is mourned—as a wife and mother, the joy and comfort of her house; as a daughter and sister, dutiful and affectionate; as a friend, sincere and beloved. She leaves an infant and husband and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss, but they mourn not as those without hope: for

Why should they mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To call them to his arms. *Com.*

This morning, 1st inst., Mr. T. L. GUESS, *aged 49 years*, a native of Southington, Conn., *but for the last 25 years a resident* of Wilmington.

CASH FOR 900 NO. 1 LIKELY NEGROES.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID for TWO HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

All persons having such property to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to bring them to us, at the OLD JAIL, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND,
A. SMITH.

Wilmington, N. C., August, 31st 1857 304&1-tf

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We have never known any other medicine win as large a share of public confidence in so short a time as this has done. It has not been more than a year since we first heard of it, and it now stands at the head of all remedies of the kind. We have never used any of it ourselves, having had no occasion, as our "crown of glory" not only as yet retains its original color, but gets more so—but some of our friends have, and we have never known it to fail of restoring the hair to its original color.—We advise such as are becoming prematurely gray, to give the "Restorative" a trial.—*Chester (Ill.,) Herald, June, 1854.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Aug. 25—299-2weod—52-2t

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CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY,
Nos. 29, 31 and 33, Beekman Street, New York.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto Specimen Book of Printing Type, Borders, &c., and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their Foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated SERIES OF SCOTCH CUT FACES.

The Fancy Type Department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Borderings are now, for the first time, presented to the printing public, and are the productions of the best American and European artists.

An entire new series of German Faces, both for Newspapers and Job Printing, of a very superior style, is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a PERFECT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping or Stereotyping in copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as may offer, embraced within the compass of 16x22 inches; as well as for Copper Facing all type manufactured by us—if desired.

Aug. 20th, 1857 295-6m

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 14th day of September. The course of studies in this School is thorough and extensive. The Principal having regularly graduated at the most eminent College of Pennsylvania, and having spent a series of years in the business of teaching, both in Virginia and North Carolina, is prepared to offer to the public inducements to patronise the School. Students may enter this Academy with the expectation of finding superior advantages for gaining a liberal education.

Instruction will be given in all the branches of a complete English Education, including the higher branches of Mathematics and the Sciences. The location is in one of the most healthy part of Onslow County, and in a moral community.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION:

For the Elementary Branches of English.....$6 00
The Highest Branches of English.....$12 00
For Latin and Greek, &c.,.....$18 00

Board, with washing included, can be obtained at $8 per month, either with the Principal, or in famlies convenient to the School. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

August 31st, 1857.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACCOMMODATIONS are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER Schrs. L. P. Smith and Rhoda and Buelah, from New York and Philadelphia:

25 bbls. Claritied Cider Vinegar,
20 " Clarified Yellow Sugar.
6 Boxes Carb Soda, ¼ and ½ lb papers.
3 Kegs do.
150 Boxes Adamantine Candlas, 20 and 30 lb boxes.

Low for cash by GEO. H. KELLY & BRO.
Sept. 4th. No. 11 North Water st.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Centreville, Leon county, Florida, on the 9th inst., his negro man named ISHAM, aged about 35 years; dark complected, round face, quick spoken, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs.; is somewhat knock-kneed, one foot stands out more than the other, and he is sparebuilt.

I purchased him of Mr. John Long, and Mr. Long purchased him of Mr. Henry C. Smith, all of North Carolina. The boy will no doubt endeavor to make his way back to Columbus county, N. C., where he belonged when I bought him.

I will give a reward of fifty dollars for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again; or one hundred dollars for his delivery to me at Centreville, Florida.

BENJAMIN MANNING.

Aug. 25th, 1857. 299-2t—52-4t*

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, 19th inst., his two negro men, TOM AND WAKE.

TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, high forehead, and about 25 years of age; has very full eyes, thick lips, and walks rocking. I purchased him of J. S. Willis, Esq., of Bladen county.

WAKE, or WESLEY, as he is sometimes called, is about 5 feet 6 inches high. dark complexiou, quick spoken, active; raised by Williamson Page, Esq., near Raleigh.

I will give the above reward for both, or $15 for either, delivered in any Jail where I can get them.

LOTT CROOM.

Long Creek P. O., N. C., Aug 21, 1857 [297-5t—52-tf

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!!

ONE HUNDRED bbls. Old Whiskey—assorted grades; 20 half bbls.
150 bbls Cincinnati Whiskey;
50 " Walters' "
20 " Domestic Brandy;
15 " Malaga Wine;
15 eight casks Brandy;
25 bbls Apple "
10 ", Gin;
10 " Superior N. C. Peach Brandy;
10 " " " Apple in store

and for sale by W. H. McKOY.

August 19th, 1857

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Stors formerly occupied by A B McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
F. M BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1857 246tf—43-tf

JAS. STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN CORN, OATS, PEAS, &C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCE.

Col. JOHN MCRAE, President of the Bank of Wilmington.
O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President of the Commercial Bank.

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500 AGENTS WANTED!
A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

Third Division.—$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots,*

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars down;* or $15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300, per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., *are wanted;* and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va.,
or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

August 31st, 1857. 304

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell on accommodating terms, 1,900 ACRES OF FARMING AND TIMBER LAND, lying between Black River and Northwest Thoroughfare, 18 miles above Wilmington, all in one body, 250 acres newly cleared and under cultivation, suited to Corn, Pea Nuts, &c. 400 acres of Marsh and Swamp, on tide-way. 1,000 acres Wood Land and Reed Pasture enclosed for stock, and well timbered with oak, maple, cypress, pine, &c.

The dwelling, barn, store-house, kitchen and negro houses are new and good; the water is plenty and excellent.

If desired, I will sell a part of the Land about 20 young and very choice Negroes. Dollars, enquire of JAS. E. KEA,
For further par—52-1m Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 26—3[illegible]

TURPE[illegible]NE DISTILLERY, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, situated at Long Creek, New Hanover county. There are two stills; one of a capacity of forty barrels and one of fifteen barrels, with all the usual fixtures.

Also the unexpired term of the lease of the let and wharf, having six to seven years to run.

The above property will be sold low for cash or good notes. Apply to JOHN JONES,
Long Creek, N. C.

August 19th, 1857. 294-3w-51-tf

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

HAVE now in store the followin, viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels;
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes;
Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.;
Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;
Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good;
Pad Locks that can't be matched;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;
Best quality of Scissors and Needles;
Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.

Wilmington January, 1857.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed. ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-6m*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

SUNDRIES.

200 BARRELS PORK, VARIOUS BRANDS;
100 coils Jute Rope;
5 hhds. Bacon Sides;
30 bales heavy Gunny Cloth;
20 barrels Machinery Oil, *warranted good;*
40 hhds. prime Cuba Molasses;
2,000 sacks Liverpool Salt. For sale by

J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

August 31st 304&1-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, on the 20th day of August, 1857, formed a partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, in the town of Wilmington, and having taken the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. JONES & GARDNER, respectfully inform the public that they will endeavor to keep on hand a stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, and will sell the same on as reasonable terms as possible.

One of the firm is now North, for the purpose of selecting an entire new stock for the Fall and Winter trade.

They respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the town and surrounding country.

ASA J. MURRAY,
ROBT. W. B. BLANEY.

August 29th, 1857.—303&1-tf.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggist generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES OF TOPSAIL ACADEMY HAVE THE satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured for the ensuing scholastic year, the services of Mr. W. J. MCKERRALL, who has heretofore discharged the duties of Principal of this Institution with such marked fidelity and efficiency.

The routine of instruction is specially adapted to the preparation of youth for a University course, and for the practical business of life. To this end, instruction of the most thorough character is imparted in the Grammars of the English, Latin and Greek languages, whilst the historians and poets of the two latter, requisite for admission to College are carefully read and critically analyzed. Much attention is also bestowed on Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, and other studies essentitl to a sound English Education.

The great object constantly kept in view, is to give thorough instruction in every branch of education professed to be taught, and we appeal to the patrons of this Institution to say if it has not fully accomplished this purpose.

The discipline is mild and easy to those who conduct themselves properly—whilst those regulations deemed essential to the proper government of youth, removed from the restraints of home, are enforced with firmness, but without harshness.

The location of this School is at the terminus of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington, in the midst of a highly moral neighborhood. It is two miles from the Sound, and the air is purified and cooled throughout the summer months by the Sea breeze.—Board can be had at convenient places in the neighborhood at Ten Dollars per month.

The Scolastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Fall session will commence on Thursday, the 9th day of July, proximo.

TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION:

For the English branches,.....$15 00
" Latin and Greek, together with the above,..... 25 00

One-half payable in advance, balance at end of the session.

Pupils will be charged from their entrance until the end of the session, except in case of protrocted sickness. For any further information, apply to the following Trustees:

N. N. NIXON, Wilmington, N. C.
JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill,
D. K. FUTCH, do.
L. S. MCCLAMMY, do.
R. K. BRYAN do.
JOHN HOWARD, Topsail Sound.

June 5th, 1857.—231-1aw10t—41-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market st., near the wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS AND TRUNKS, Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, fine Sole Lather TRUNKS, and everything in his line.—Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand the most splenpid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B.—Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal st., New York,
No. 5 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1856. 12-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddie and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market and Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20.—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING AT THE HAT AND Cap Emporium, 25 cases Men and Boys Wool Hats.

Sept. 3d. [307-1w] CHAS. D. MYERS,
34 Market Street.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	27	@	29
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand.	1 80	@	2 00
New.	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	00	@	00
good mid'g.	00	@	15½
mid. fair to fair.	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard.	00	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb.	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel.	0 00	@	1 15
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	21
EGGS, ℔ doz.	16	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	00 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family.	0 00	@	7 25
Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
Fine	6 25	@	6 50
Cross	5 75	@	6 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65	00	
5 tons and over, "	64	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	9	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn.	0 82½	@	88
Oats.	43	@	45
Pease, Cow.	1 15	@	1 20
Do. B. Eye.	1 25	@	1 30
Wheat, red.	0 00	@	1 30
do. white.	1 40	@	1 42
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5	@	5½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	0	@	9
Dry,	17	@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern,	1 00	@	0 00
N. River.	0 60	@	0 90
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.,	5½	@	00
do. sheer,	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede,	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.,	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store,	1 25	@	1 30
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor. Boards, rough.	15 00	@	16 00
planed.	18 00	@	19 00
clear.	25 00	@	30 00
Wide b'ds.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling.	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed.	00 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds.	48	@	52
do. Bbls.	50	@	55
New Orleans.	00	@	60
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey.	35	@	37
N. E. Rum,	50	@	55
Gin,	40	@	45
Brandy,	45	@	50
do. Apple,	65	@	80
do. Peach,	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	4 00
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 00
Hard,	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 50
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 75
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	6 25
do. No. 2,	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 3,	1 40	@	1 45
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	42
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut,	4½	@	4½
Wrought,	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm,	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	1 50
Irish, do.,	1 25	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams,			18½
Middlings,			17
Shoulders,			16
Hog round,			17
Western Bacon, Middlings,			16½
Shoulders,			14½
N. C. Lard,			18
West'n do.			17
Butter,			28
Cheese,			00
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	00 00	@	28 00
Clear do.	26 50	@	27 00
Family do.	25 50	@	26 00
Butt,	00 00	@	25 00
Prime,	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	12½	@	20
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs,	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton,	1 75	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	30	@	40
Liverp'l, ℔ sack, ground,	85	@	1 00
do. fine,	0 00	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico,	11½	@	12
New Orleans,	00	@	00
Muscovado,	12	@	13½
Loaf & crush'd,	14	@	15
Clarified and Granulated,	13	@	14
SOAP, ℔ lb.,	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract,	4 00	@	5 50
Common,	1 75	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	8 00	@	9 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.,	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common,	18	@	20
Medium,	25	@	30
Fine,	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.,	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange:

Baltimore,	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia,	1 per ct. prem.
New York,	1 " "	Virginia,	½ " "
Boston,	1 " "	Charleston,	1 " "

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.			Under deck.		
TO NEW YORK,						
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1857.

Comparative Health.

Thus far in the season, and yellow fever has not shown itself in an epidemic form at any point in the United States. Even New Orleans is free from its ravages, so far as the public know, and a few weeks longer will ensure a total exemption for the season.

There are many moral and physical phenomena mysterious in their character, but not accidental in their origin. They are all controlled by fixed causes—obeying laws as unvarying as those of gravitation, and only mysterious because unknown, and consequently not understood. The progress of epidemics is a matter of which comparatively little is known, but even that little is sufficient to teach us useful lessons.

This much experience shows: that after some terrible visitation like that at Norfolk, the general health of the place so visited, is better for some years to come, and this is easily accounted for in the increased attention which is directed to the detection and removal of the generating causes of disease. A long exemption breeds carelessness and a relaxation of sanitary precautions. Filthy deposites of stagnant water accumulate—drainage is neglected—garbage is allowed to putrify and pollute the atmosphere. Miserable hovels, the abodes of want, or crime, or thriftlessness, surrounded by filth and miasma, form hotbeds of disease and infection. All these and other causes combine to prepare the way for the spread of disease, and to render the effort to check it a vain one. It is like scattering dry shavings and tinder broad-cast among combustible tenements. The first spark starts a conflagration which only stops when it has exhausted its aliment. The same spark falling among proper buildings, properly protected, would have died out where it fell.—So in a great measure with infection. Yellow fever cases from Norfolk and Portsmouth moved to, and had the disease at, inland points in this State and in Virginia, and yet it did not spread there,—not in a single instance,—the spark fell upon fire-proof materials.

Now, the position of the cities of the Chesapeake, before the disease broke out there, was such as we have alluded to. Sanitary precautions had been neglected—filthy and stagnant water lay on the surface—garbage polluted the air—shanties, filthy and unventilated, occupied positions in themselves eminently unhealthy. The same was, no doubt, the case at other points. The result is known.

The terrible plague forced public attention to be directed to these things. Many of the most obvious causes of disease were removed or abated. A more rigid sanitary system was adopted, and this year shows an exemption without a parallel within a decade of years.—Whatever may be the difference of opinion among physicians, upon the subject of miasma, this much is apparent—that bad drainage—bad ventilation, and putrifying matter of any kind are injurious to general health, and prepare a field for the fatal and almost uncontrollable spread of epidemics.

It is to be feared that the scare once passed—the pressing danger once forgotten, men and cities and corporations, will relapse into their former carelessness, until startled too late into thought and activity by some fresh and still more awful visitation.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

It will be seen that the much-talked of Atlantic Cable is broken, and, we presume, the enterprise deferred, for we have no idea that another attempt will be made this season. The directors of the enterprise were to have met, and, we suppose, did meet in London on the 15th inst., to consult upon matters and things, among the rest, we suppose, the question of making another attempt this season.

This attempt will hardly be made. Even when the expedition which has just failed, made its start, it was believed that too much of the season was gone. The intention had been to have made an earlier start, but circumstances interfered to postpone the carrying out of that intention. What was deemed too late at the beginning of August, will hardly be undertaken away on in September, or October, as is spoken of. What failed because of a heavy swell in August, would have small chance in a sea agitated by the heavy gales of the Autumnal Equinox.

About the time when the news of the sailing of the fleet engaged in laying the wire was received, our attention was attracted to an article in the Scientific American, always good, practical authority. That paper predicted this failure, citing facts of a practical character, showing the strong probabilities against success.—The whole course of proceedure had convinced the common-sense editors of the Scientific American that there were too many philosophers, and too few men of practical mechanical mind and forethought engaged, and the result has vindicated the sagacity of that conclusion.

Some evenings since, we were reading a short sketch of the life of George Stephenson, the founder of the English Railway system—the builder of the little "Rocket"—the first successful locomotive. We marked how he had felt his way—risen step by step. The son of a poor man who got twelve shillings a week for firing an engine employed at some coal mines. Young Stephenson's first ambition as a boy, was to assist his father at six shillings a week—then he got the position of fireman on his own hook—then a little higher—than he got charge of an engine, which he used to take apart and clean until he fully understood its mechanism and the principle upon which it worked. Then his practical thought and study enabled him to see and remedy defects, and he was applied to when engines or pumps got out of order—then something brought him to examine the wooden tramways employed to carry the coal from the mines. These he studied fully and practically understood, making improvements in them and in the adaptation of the power employed. In that way he increased his stock of experience and capital.

When the first line of railroad of any length in England, was proposed, Mr. Stephenson put himself in communication with the directors, and dissauded them from the idea of using horse power, and induced them to go for locomotive steam engines. He was appointed engineer of the road at a salary of three hundred pounds.—Step by step, he improved his engines—his railroad system and his other discoveries—all successful, because all practically worked out step by step. He died wealthy and respected, and yet at 20 years of age he could hardly read and had not a cent of capital. There were no George Stephensons connected with the telegraph cable—only theoretic *savans*.

Railroad Accidents—Loss of Life.

On Monday last, about three miles this side of Fair Bluff, the freight train run over a cow and went off, killing a free negro by the name of Bill Gafford, and slightly hurting two others. The cars were going backwards at the time, and the cow had already been driven off, but returned again on the track.

On Wednesday afternoon, about 4 or 5 o'clock, the passenger train going West, when about two miles beyond Florence Depot, ran over a horse, throwing the locomotive and baggage car off the track. The engine was slightly damaged, and car smashed up. A lad about 16 or 18 years old, fireman, named John Bramer, we believe, in jumping from the tender, was injured so badly that he died in about three hours. The engineer, Mr. John E. Becton, received a slight bruise on the right bale by [illegible] nothing to detain him from his business. On W. D. Lamb[illegible]ve, the horse was suddenly discovered on the first Cotton [illegible] engineer tried to stop, but was too near We learn that it is engine.
course, only a begir

☞ Why it is that from the first dawning of history up to the present time, Asiatics should have been vanquished by Europeans when the disparity of members was not beyond all reason, is a something which needs explanation. It is not difference of race. The great majority of the inhabitants of Asiatic Turkey and the Persian Empire, are classed as Caucasians. So are the Hindoos. Yet the vast armies of Darius and Xerxes were recruited from the provinces of the present Persian and Turkish kingdoms, and they fell before a handful of Greeks, twenty-five hundred years ago, and at the present day a few British troops forced the Shah of Persia to terms, while in India, some seven or eight thousand British troops beseiged Delhi, occupied by over forty thousand Sepoys, drilled according to the European discipline.

It is hardly climate. The Saracene burst from his blazing deserts, and swept over Asia and a part of Europe like a resistless torrent. Even yet in the wild fastnesses of the Arabian Peninsula, or on the burning plains of Mesapotamia, the Arab race maintains is warlike energy, even after the sceptre has passed from it, and its glory has departed. The Tartar and the Turkman of the higher and colder table-lands of the interior fight well, and maintain a real independence even, while acknowledging a nominal subjection, and Mahommedanism itself, bad as it is, gives a superiority to its professors, who are the lords wherever they have settled and have not given place to European Christians.

The institution of *caste* seems to be at the root of the feebleness of the Hindoos and other permanently subjected and conquered races. The supremacy of the West—its progress in civilization and the arts, dates back to its freedom from these bonds and shackles;—the unity of action thus obtained—the freedom and energy secured by the power of choosing that calling and profession to which natural powers and impulses point, has been the main-spring of success and the true source of power, and even Mahommedanism, which threw open to all true believers in the doctrines of the Prophet, the avenues to advancement, had that great advantage over the forms of social life with which it came into contact, and the class-ridden masses of the Biszantine Empire—the *caste*-confined millions of India and Persia immediately succumbed, while Europe itself, bound up in the shackles of feudalism, trembled for centuries before the stern fanaticism of the legions of the Caliphs or the Sultans.

All that the world has known of greatness, or achieved in the direction of real progress, it has owed to the abrogation of the petty distinctions of class or *caste*,—to the contempt of narrow boundaries and petty prejudices. To the untiring industry and dauntless enterprise of her Commons, England owes all that she has of solid greatness. Unfeudalized France sprang forward, the leader and the conquerer of Europe, until, with the Empire, Napoleon introduced the ideas and the notions which the nation had cast off.

It thus appears that the secret of Asiatic weakness has been less in the people themselves, or even in the tyranny of their rulers, than in their social barriers to human progress and the free developement of mind, under the social operation of the doctrines of *caste*, however modified, or under whatever name disguised, and the same causes would have produced the same effects elsewhere.

Financial Panic.—In the beginning of last week, the New York Agency of the Ohio Insurance and Trust Company failed, owing some four or five millions. The parent Company, located at Cincinnati, assert the perfect solvency of the institution, but suspend business until the true state of the facts can be accurately ascertained.

This failure has been followed by others, occuring mostly among parties connected with railroad stocks or securities. Jacob Little, the Great Bear of the New York Brokers, who fails on all convenient occasions, has failed again, with liabilities footing up about five millions of dollars.

Benedict & Co., Fisher & Co., DeLaunay, Iselin & Clark, John Thompson, E. S. Moore, all Brokers or Stock speculators have failed.

In addition to these Wall Street failures, six bank failures are reported—two in Rhode Island—one in Virginia, the Kanawha, one in Pennsylvania, one in Maine and one in the State of New York. All railroad stocks and securities are down, and speculative credit has received a shock. It puzzels us how Jacob Little and men like him, can make a business of failing and be able to keep at it, and get any body to trade with them.

The New York Failures.—We find that the most cautious and best informed papers attach comparatively very little importance to the recent Wall street failures, or suspensions. The figures in these cases, large as they are, represent, in fact, but little real property, and hardly any actual loss. If Jacob Little, for instance, failed for five millions of dollars, it was in this way: He had contracted to deliver that amount of stocks on a certain day, at certain rates. He failed to do it. That is the whole thing. The real margin of loss to Little or to anybody else, is a mere trifling per centage. The gross figures given, represent the gross nominal transaction—the principal of the transaction, so to speak—the loss is merely the profit or loss in the shape of the per cent. rise or fall. Parties have been betting on stocks, and the losers are not quite ready to square up their margins, that is nearly all.

There appears to be no panic, nor cause for panic in other branches of business. The banks are undisturbed, and outside of Wall street no harm is done, and far less there than appears on the face of things.

Fast Sailing.—In the way of first class schooners, Philadelphia possesses a fleet that cannot be excelled.—The regular Wilmington, N. C., line, sailing from this port, can show some of the finest vessels of this description that ever skimmed a sea. As a specimen of their sailing, we would name the New Republic, of this line, a schooner that has done the last five trips from port to port, and back again, including the time of loading and unloading, in fifteen weeks. This would make an average of but three weeks for the round trip, a degree of speed which cannot do otherwise than commend the line to shippers in this city. This line, we believe, has never been excelled for an equal number of consecutive trips.—*Phil. North American, 25th inst.*

The agent of above line in this place, is G. W. Davis, Esq.

Captain Edwin Baker, her commander, although still a very young man, is evidently a thorough seaman, and pushes things through in quick time.

We believe that not only in the Philadelphia trade, but also in that to New York, Boston, Baltimore and other ports, Wilmington possesses the advantages of vessels fully equal to any of their class in the world.—We believe that there are engaged in her trade a number of vessels, Schooners especially, which cannot be surpassed, and their Captains are enterprising and active men, who lose no time unnecessarily.

☞ Among the appointments by the President, announced in the Washington *Union* of the 28th August, we find that of Henry W. Spencer of New York, Consul at Paris, in place of Duncan K. McRae, resigned.

We learn from gentlemen who have seen Mr. McRae since his return to this country, that his health is very much improved, with every prospect of a complete and permanent restoration. He is now much better in every way than he has been for a number of years. We believe it is his intention to fix his residence in Raleigh, with the view of engaging in the practice of his profession.

☞ On the 26th inst., Messrs. Vaughn & Fisher, Philadelphia, launched a beautiful Steam Tug-boat, to be used as a Tow-boat at Wilmington, N. C.

☞ President Buchanan voluntarily headed the list of Washington subscribers to the Chesapeake Steam Ferry project of A. Dudley Mann.

☞ All sorts of stores and places used to be full of the baby-jumpers. Now they are no more. The papers no longer talk baby-jumper. Punch and the Yankee Blade no longer illustrate them. Harper's *original* funny man no longer steals baby-jumper wit. The baby-jumper is an obsolete idea—a defunct institution. The (w)hoop of the babies has given place to the hoop of the ladies—baby jumpers have been slightly altered into hoop-skeletons—that is, if we may judge of these latter mysterious articles by the pictures published by the naughty newspaper men, which to us look like transmogrified baby-jumpers. Who knows but that they may serve a double purpose in some cases. We don't. In fact we have got nothing to say. We merely philosophise upon the subject, as we would upon any other celestial phenomenon,—as the advent or departure of the comet, the sweep of its tail, &c. &c.

A New Work Coming.—The lovers of genuine literature will be pleased to know that Mr. Hawthorne has resigned his office of Consul at Liverpool, from reasons connected with his private business, the leading object being the completion and supervision of a new work from his pen, shortly to be placed in the hands of the publisher. The admirers of the "Scarlet Letter," or the "House with Seven Gables," will seize eagerly upon anything from the hand of their gifted author. It was after his retirement from the Custom House at Salem, that he gave to the world his "Scarlet Letter," and indeed official life seems to stimulate the activity of his mind as its periods are generally thus marked at the close.

Accidentally Shot.—Yesterday a mulatto boy, named "Bruce," some eighteen years of age, got shot by the discharge of a pistol in his own pocket, the contents of which lodged in his body. The boy belonged to Mrs. Cowan, but was hired by Mr. S. Kahnweiler, upon whose lot the accident happened. We understand that the boy accounts for having the pistol by stating that he had it on purpose of shooting a cat. We believe he was found insensible after the explosion. The pistol was in the breast-pocket of his vest. We have not heard what the chances of his recovery may be.

Daily Journal, 29th inst.

Died of His Wound.—We regret to state that the boy "Bruce," who was accidently shot last Friday by the discharge of a pistol in his pocket, died on Saturday about noon, just after our paper had been closed. He was a very valuable and favorite servant.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.—The Newbern Express of the 25th inst, says, that for the last few weeks several trains, tolerably well laden with naval stores, lumber, produce, &c., have been arriving at that place.

☞ The Magistrates of Robeson county have voted to submit to the people of that county the question of a county subscription of $100,000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. The vote is to be taken on Thursday, September 24th, 1857.

☞ The Vanderbilt steamer Niagara made her last run from New York to Southampton, England, in nine days and five hours, equal to nine days and one hour to Liverpool. This is the shortest yet.

☞ We saw a big turtle in a dray to-day. He must have been between two and three hundred pounds. He was an ugly reptile.

A Clean Sweep.—Not a single regiment of the native Bengal Army remained faithful to Great Britain. Every one has either mutinied or been disarmed.

☞ Beverly Tucker has been appointed Consul to Liverpool.

☞ Stewarts majority in Missouri, will be about four hundred.

Good Breeding.

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Walker in his amusing and instructive publication, "The Original," as affording a fine instance of the value of good breeding or politeness, even in circumstances where it could not be expected to produce any personal advantage:

"An Englishman making the grand tour towards the middle of the last century, when travellers were more objects of attention than at the present, on arriving at Turin, sauntered out to see the place. He happened to meet a regiment of infantry returning from parade, and, taking a position to see it pass, a young captain, evidently desirous to make a display before the stranger, in crossing one of the numerous water-courses with which the city is intersected, missed his footing, and in trying to save himself lost his hat. The exhibition was truly unfortunate; the spectators laughed, and looked at the Englishman, expecting him to laugh too. On the contrary, he not only retained his composure, but promptly advanced to where the hat had rolled, and, taking it up, presented it with an air of unaffected kindness to its confused owner. The officer received it with a blush of surprise and gratitude, and hurried to rejoin his company.

There was a murmur of applause, and the stranger passed on. Though the scene of a moment, and without a word spoken, it touched every heart—not with admiration for a mere display of politeness, but with a warmer feeling for a proof of that true charity 'which never faileth.' On the regiment being dismissed, the captain, who was a young man of consideration, in glowing terms related the circumstance to his colonel.—The colonel immediately mentioned it to the general in command; and, when the Englishman returned to his hotel, he found an aid-de-camp waiting to request his company to dinner at headquarters. In the evening he was carried to court—at that time, as Lord Chesterfield tells us, the most brilliant court in Europe—and was received with particular attention. Of course, during his stay at Turin he was invited every where; and on his departure he was loaded with letters of introduction to the different States of Italy. Thus a private gentleman of moderate means, by a graceful impulse of Christian feeling, was enabled to travel through a foreign country, then of the highest interest for its society, as well as for the charms it still possesses, with more real distinction and advantage than can ever be derived from the mere circumstances of birth and fortune, even the most splendid."

Giving it Up.

The Montour American, the black-republican paper of Montour county, surrenders the political battle in the following language:

"From present indications there is no prospect of defeating Packer. A triangular fight must result in the defeat of the opposition, and in our present divided state we feel assured that we have the numeral strength to succeed, if united on a single ticket. We are defeated and rendered powerless by the imprudent zeal of ultra-republicans and intense Americans. The settled conviction of our mind has ever been that "united we stand, divided we fall."

The settled conviction of *our* mind is, that the democracy of Pennsylvania have a clear majority of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand over the black republicans and know-nothings combined,, and with all their forces in the field. We venture the prediction that General Packer's majority over Judge Wilmot will exceed fifty thousand, fusion or no fusion.

The Sepoy Regiment.—In the London Times on the 27th we find the following:—"The Sepoy Regiments are really officered by men of their own race and religion who teach the young gentlemen from England the routine of duty. The latter learn to look upon the service with their regiments as a vexation, and after a time, as a humiliation. Every one who is anybody is draughted away to something else, and, of course, it is both onerous and mortifying to remain. When seven or more of the senior officers are away, getting higher pay and with the prospect of an indefinite advancement it cannot be wondered at that the regimental services should be demoralized, and as little that the Hindoos should discover the fact."

Title to the Site for the Marine Hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina.—The Attorney General yesterday afternoon certified to the validity of the title to the site for the marine hospital to be constructed at Wilmington, North Carolina. The case was before him on the 8th instant, but the evidence furnished to prove the completeness of the title was not sufficient. Additional evidence having been referred to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, he certified yesterday that a valid title is now vested in the United States.—*Washington Union, 29th inst.*

From Havana.

New York, Aug. 28.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 25d. There is nothing important from Cuba—Sugars were unchanged at Havana.

The Financial Crisis.

New York, Aug. 29.—Messrs. Atwood & Co., bankers, with large western connections, failed to-day.

Mr. Ludlow, cashier of the Ohio Trust Company, has been arrested on suits of the Merchants' Bank of Wheeling, and Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

Missouri Election.

The result in Missouri is at last definitely decided. Col. Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of two or three hundred.

Naval Affairs.

Norfolk, Aug. 29.—The United States ship Falmouth, recently arrived at New York, from Rio, has been ordered here, to be docked, and then to return to Rio immediately.

Another Filibustering Expedition.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 29.—Handbills are being circulated in the upper part of Georgia and Tennessee for the enlistment of troops for Nicaragua. Twenty-five dollars per month and two hundred and fifty acres of land are offered to all who will join the expedition.

From Maderia—The Grape Failure—Introduction of the Catawba.

[Correspondence Boston Traveller.]

Maderia, Saturday, July 25.

Maderia has lost much of its prestige since the cholera of last summer, which carried off ten thousand persons. The English avoid it this year, which is a drawback to gaiety. The failure of the grape has given it another blow, and produced a great deal of poverty and distress. The Portugese say, however, that it has been of service to the island, as the people have turned their attention to the production of grains and the sugar cane, and are no longer under the dominion of English wine merchants. This year there is not a *grape on the island*, and all hopes of overcoming the blight are given up. No one comprehends the disease, and no remedy can be found. The grapes when two months old collect a mould on the shady side, as large as a pin's head, which bursts and shoots out the seed—in a few days they are dead. Mr. March has introduced the Catawba, which he thinks will flourish, and produce in a few years as much wine as the island has ever done, and of a very fine quality. On the 25th of August he gives a *fete* to ten thousand of the poor, on the occasion of the dedication of a church which he has built for them.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Steam Hod Carrier—Pat Used Up.

We stood for a few minutes, yesterday, looking at the operations of a steam hod carrier, at the new building for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office, at the corner of Third street and Whiting's alley. The motive power was a small locomotive-looking steam engine, upon wheels, which, although stationary at the time, looked as though it could be moved readily from point to point. A mammoth hod, holding twelve or fifteen times the quantity of bricks and mortar which could be carried by the stoutest laborer, was whisked to the top of the building by the steam hod carrier, with the aid of a crane and a block and tackle. One man attended the engine, another loaded the mammoth hod, another attended to its safe delivery up a-loft, and without toil or fuss or sweat, the little steam engine done the work of fully fifteen men. After seeing this quiet display of power in a new line, we marvelled much why steam cannot as readly be applied to fire engines as to locomotives, printing presses, weaving, hod carrying, and, in short, to everything else. There are some things which steam cannot do, nor would any decent steam engine do them if it could, until steam fire engines can be made to do these things, they will be opposed by certain persons, and they must expect to be compelled to submit to the withering rebuke and scathing contempt involved in being called "great steam skwirts."

Sharp Practice of a Bank President.—The Grab Game Illustrated.

To show how timid, and to what unprincipled measures, even old established financiers will sometimes resort in times of perplexity and doubt, we record the following fact:

On Monday Messrs. Moran Brothers borrowed $10,000 of the Bank of America, giving security for the same to the amount of $18,000 in bills receivable. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company occurred immediately after. On Tuesday Mr. Moran took $20,000 of other bills receivable to the same bank, and tendered them for discount, with a view mainly to pay off the loan of $10,000. The tender was refused peremptorily, and Mr. Moran was walking away, when Mr. Newbold, the President of the bank, called him back, and asked to see the bills receivable which Mr. Moran had to offer. On receiving them he cooly, and in the most imperturbable manner, doubled them up and put them in his pocket, telling Mr. Moran he would return these with the others previously deposited on the $10,000 loan being re-paid.

Mr. Newbold had no more right to that paper than we had, and it was in fact, a transaction which approached very near to robbery. It, at best, was a trick which the most confirmed sharper would hardly resort to, and in a bank president should be denounced by every honorable man. Mr. Moran, however, went to the Merchants' Bank, and got his check certified for $10,000, with which he immediately paid off his loan to the Bank of America, and obtained back all his securities.

New York Daily News.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

The London Times has the following courments on the effects of emancipation in the West India Islands:

"The worthy men who extinguished slavery, and ruined our West India possessions, are very touchy, very obstinate, very incontrovertable on that tender point.—It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters, who took up a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy.—But, confessedly, taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were, and after all increased the mass of slavery in less scrupulous hands. After many attempts at indirect discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognise and admit persistent slave owners to an equal rank in our commerce. Everybody who comes fresh into the question, uncompromised and unbiased, admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt the gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of slavery into something more like that we read of in sacred as well as classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are men of the men of the past that they did right in their days, and that they cannot be improved upon in our day."

Removal of the Union Office.—After an occupancy of nearly thirty years, the Washington Union office has been removed from its old quarters on E street, between 13th and 14th streets, to the new and spacious building, expressly erected for its use, on the same street, between 11th and 12th streets. The Union, in announcing its change of quarters, says:

"We left the old building from necessity, not choice, for it is endeared to us by associations of the most gratifying character, and not without a peculiar interest for our fellow-citizens throughout the country. As simple, unpretending, and even shabby-looking as the old sanctum was and is, it was honored in its day by the frequent friendly visits of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk and Pierce, and by most, if not all those distinguished statesmen who were officially connected with their respective administrations. Its plain, pine, uncushioned chairs—we have them still—have been occupied by the representatives of the wealth, genius power and intellect of the nation—by foreign ambassadors and native diplomatists—by Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Hayne, Forsyth, Wright, McDuffie, and other great and gifted patriots and statesmen whose fame fills the country, and whose memories are still warmly cherished by a grateful and an admiring people.

A High Title and Low Poverty.—It has been mentioned that the life of the Earl of Morinington, lately deceased in England, was insured by his creditors for about a million of dollars. This nobleman was a nephew of the late Duke of Wellington, and was formerly known as Long Pole Wellesley, and has been long living in poverty, brought upon him by improvidence in early life. He died very suddenly, and on the inquest his valet told the jury with tears in his eyes, that his master had frequently lacked the common necessaries of life.—His countess, from whom he has been separated thirty years, has occasionally been dependent upon parish assistance.

Ocean Steamers.—The Havre Chamber of Commerce have received an official intimation of the resolution of the French Government relative to the transatlantic packet service. The New York lines is to be awarded to Havre, with a subvention of 3,000,000f.; the Antilles line to Bordeaux and Marseilles, with 5,000,000f. Each port is requested to present a company prepared to undertake the line assighed to it.

☞ "What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?" "Why, you see that my grandmother is dafe, and I'm writing a loud letther to her."

Another Hoop-Hurrah.—A Lady in Distress—A Crinoline Hash.—A day or two ago, a lady, dressed very elegantly, and in the extreme of the mode, was descending the steps of the post-office, when her foot slipped, and she fell, breaking two of her hoops, whose fragments so clung to her limbs that she could not rise.

The predicament of the lady may be imagined, but could hardly be pen-painted without trespassing upon the descriptive domain of Brantom or Duclos.

She made numerous efforts to regain her feet, but all to no purpose. There she was, in a most ungraceful and unpleasant position; her dark ringlets falling over her face, and hiding her blushes, and her little gaiters making ineffectual endeavors to fix their heaven-tending soles once more on earth.

This position, at an hour of the morning when hundreds of our citizens are going and coming from the office, was not the most agreeable. Gentleman after gentleman stopped to relieve the lady, or, perhaps, to gratify a feminine curiosity; but she waved her hand, and entreated them to let her alone so earnestly that they all passed on.

A moment was an age, under the circumstances.—What could be done to rescue the subverted crinoline, and its contents?—that something must be, was certain. The farce was likely to become a tragedy, for the damsel, from silence and imploring, had begun to weep—had grown superlatively nervous, and even waspish. She even uttered several small screams whenever any one approached her, and commenced to throw out her feet much after the fashion of a trained kicker, by no means beautifying the folds of her drapery, which began to be seriously disarranged before her vigorous action.

Almost every gentleman attempted to aid her, but she would not be aided, and a kick, a flutter of crinoline, and a scream were the inevitable effects of any such charitable endeavor.

By this time she was weeping copiously, and half crazed with mortification, grief and sorrow. Her situation demanded a hero; some dauntless fellow, like Sweedish Charles, who would storm a fort alone, or contend with a host single-handed. Such beings are rare, and as lord after lord of creation passed, there appeared no indication of the "coming man."

But he did come. He saw the difficulty and the peril, and determined, as all great military geniuses do, to conquer them at once.

Kicks and screams did not discourage him, he rushed upon the lady where she lay all awry, stooped and picked her up—she screaming vociferously, and resembling a Pythoness, her eyes flashing fire through her tears, her locks disheveled, and her face burning with the intensity of opposite feelings.

Wild from her mishap and its consequences, she struck the gentleman upon the face, and tried to run her taper glove-fingers in his eyes. She kicked, too, like a spoiled child, but he bore her down the steps, without incidents, saved that she expelled the breath from a portly banker with one of her gaiters, and destroyed the equilibrium of a well known attorney by bringing the other pedal extremity against his knees, causing him to roll over until he reached the pavement.

A crowd had gathered by this time, and the hero of the crinoline bore the lady away and placed her in a carriage standing on Fourth street, shut the door, and told the driver to hurry forward.

The whip cracked, the horses started, the lady screamed and sank into one corner of the vehicle, the crowd laughed, the hero smiled grimly, and, with a damaged toilette, walked rapidly away.

A number of fragments of whalebone, a part of a bootlacer, the heel of an unexceptionable gaiter, a bracelet and an odor of *mille-fluers* were all that was left to show where the crinoline went down in the presence of the pitying and sympathising many, of whom but one had heart to tempt the dangerous sea, lashed into fury by a woman's crinoline mishap.

A few of the fragments of the wreck, carefully collected, can be seen at this office by the friends of the late Miss ——, the curious in crinoline, and those interested in the cause of hoops that won't explode.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Truck or Vegetable Trade of Norfolk.—The "City Index," published at Norfolk, Va., has some interesting statistics of the shipments from that port this season, of peas, cucumbers, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, apples, peaches, pears, &c. The following are the total exports to each market named during the months of June and July:

	Packages.	Value.
To New York,	50,504	$126,260 00
" Philadelphia,	4,329	10,822 50
" Baltimore,	40,216	100,540 00
" Richmond,	1,050	2,625 00
Total,	96,099	$240,247 50

The above packages, says the Index, are estimated at $2 50 each, which is a very low figure. The largest proportion of the packages, were barrels of cucumbers, radishes, potatoes, &c., which in the early part of the season commanded 6 to $10 each. This large amount of truck, it might be safe to say, was shipped in the space of forty days, and very serious inconvenience was felt by shippers for the lack of facilities to get off all that came to market. Although we have a daily line to Baltimore, and a semi-weekly line to Philadelphia and New York, each provided with steamships of large capacity, more were required, and nothing short of a daily line to New York will ever be sufficient to meet the demands of the trade.

The above statement shows a very large amount shipped to Baltimore, and it may be proper to remark that much of it went through to Philadelphia via the former city. From the 28th of July to the 5th of August 33,000 watermelons were shipped hence to a northern port.

The Index further states that since the 1st of June there have been received at Norfolk 186,473 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, valued at $234,589; and for the year ending July 1st 20,403 bales of hay.

The London Times on Slavery.

On the 1st of the present month of August—the anniversary of West India emancipation—when our American free negroes were celebrating the event and singing hosannahs to Queen Victoria, the London *Times* used the following language:

"*The worthy men who extinguished slavery and ruined our West India possessions are very touchy, very obstinate, very inconaertible on that tender point.* It is not our business to deny them much justice and truth on their side, or to stand up for the planters, who took a line which repelled all reasonable advocacy. But, confessedly, taking that grand summary view of the question which we cannot help taking after a quarter of a century, the process was a failure; *it destroyed an immense property, ruined thousands of good families, degraded the negroes still lower than they were, and, after all, increased the mass of slavery in less scrupulous hands.* After many attempts at indirect discouragement, we have been obliged at last to recognise and admit persistent slave owners to an equal rank in our commerce. Every-body who comes fresh into the question, uncompromised and unbiased, admits the failure, and asks why we did not attempt gradual or spontaneous emancipation, if it was, indeed, utterly impossible to improve the practice of slavery into something more like that we read of in sacred as well as classical antiquity. The more these questions are asked, and the more these doubts abound, the more positive are the men of the past that they did right in their days, and that they cannot be improved upon in our days.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—He was travelling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted. During the time he stoped a night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families of the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to set out, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:

"Which way are you travelling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure.

"I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you travelling?"

"Have I paid you my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No"

"Well, I'm going just where I please; do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off; but, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes sent one of his servants to inquire which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his voice, "Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please." It is said that the air turned blue with the curses of Randolph.—*Norfolk News.*

☞ At a Sunday school examination, the teacher asked a boy whether he could forgive those who had wronged him. "Could you," said the teacher, "forgive a boy, for example, who had insulted or struck you?" "Y-e-s, sir," said the lad slowly; "I—think—I—could, if he was bigger than I am."

☞ A man attempted to seize a favorable opportunity a few days since, but his hold slipped, and he fell to the ground considerably injured.

The New Territory of Arizona.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Southern Commercial Convention at Knoxville, upon the motion of Lieut. Mowry, who briefly, but very forcibly, advocated their passage. There can be no doubt of the necessity for early legislation upon the subject of this important Territory:

1. *Resolved*, That, in view of the exposed and defenceless state of our fellow-citizens residents of the Gadsden purchase, and its peculiar and wonderful resources, it is the duty of the general government to extend over it that protection to which every American citizen is entitled, and that this convention fully endorses the justice of the memorial of the citizens of the Gadsden purchase for a separate territorial organization, which is herewith submitted.

2. *Resolved*, That this convention looks with great interest to the successful establishment of the overland mail-route to California via El Paso and Fort Yuma, and to the construction of the southern Pacific railroad; and as the route selected by the Postmaster General as the great thoroughfare to the Pacific traverses the Gadsden purchase throughout its entire length, the necessity for the proposed territorial organization becomes imperative for the protection of the territory—the travel and intercourse which must pass through it.

3. *Resolved*, That, in view of the fact that a port on the Gulf of California is necessary for the supply of our Pacific possessions—Utah, New Mexico, California, and the Gadsden purchase—and as the Mexican government, in the original treaty negotiated by our minister to Mexico, General James Gadsden, conceded a more southern boundary than the one adopted by the Senate of the United States, it is recommended to the government at Washington in any future negotiation with Mexico to acquire the boundary thus lost to us, and also a port on the Gulf of California as a depot for the export and import of the great mineral and agricultural products of the newly-acquired territory.

4. *Resolved*, That the president of this convention do transmit to the President of the United States, and to the members of Congress from the States here represented, copies of these resolutions.

The Siamese Twins Outdone.—One of those remarkable malformations occasionally met with, both among the higher and the lower orders of the animal creation, presented itself a few days since in the practice of one of the physicians of this village. It was a child having two perfectly distinct heads, developed equally as regards size and shape, which are united to a single body, each by its own neck. The shoulders are broader than natural, but in other respects the body is not unlike that of other children at birth; it has but two arms and two legs. An internal examination was made, (as it was dead born), which exhibited a most singular arrangement of the organs contained in the chest and abdomen. Two perfect and entire spinal columns were formed: each had the usual number of ribs, viz: twenty-four; making forty-eight in all. The middle or internal sets of ribs were united together, so that the entire chest constituted one single cavity, containing four lungs, the middle pairs being united. Two windpipes led to the lungs. One heart circulated all the blood to this strange body. Two food pipes led to a single stomach, and, except that it had but one kidney, the right, the abdominal viscera were single and natural. Cases of this kind are very seldom met with; and although we admit that medical journals are the proper media in which to publish accounts of these malformations, yet as these channels are strictly professional, and as the people do take an interest in such freaks of nature, as in the notorious though far less wonderful case of the Siamese twins, exhibited in every part of the world, we have thought proper to publish the above account.—*Sing Sing (N. Y.) Republican of August 20.*

A Sad Case.—Wm. S. Wash, aged sixty-five years, and a man of family, lately convicted at Richmond, Va., of forging land warrants, was on Thursday sentenced to the penitentiary for two years in one case, and to jail for two months in each of two other cases, and to pay a fine of $50. The Dispatch says:

He acknowledged his participation in the crime of forgery, but declared that he had been led into it by others, and when he heard his doom, seemed to regret that the punishment was not death, rather than a felon's cell. Soon after leaving the court room he was conveyed to the State's prison, and on getting sight of the gloomy looking abode shed tears profusely. For himself, he said he cared but little, as he would soon be called hence to answer before another judge, but the disgrace that would attach to his name; and the stigma that he had brought upon his family, were such heart crushing weights that he preferred to meet death than to live under them a day longer.

The Elections.

To be Noted.—The three old Whig States, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, elect twenty-two Democratic to six "American" members of Congress, and give an aggregate Democratic majority of 30,000. This fact is suggestive, showing, as it does, that the people of these States are determined to unite in opposition to the progress of Abolition principles.

Gen. Cass on Sunday Schools!

Gen. Cass, the venerable Secretary of State, having been invited to addrss the Michigan State Sunday School Convention, thus writes:

"It will afford me pleasure to accept your invitation. I appreciate the importance of our Sunday Schools, and I consider their institution among the most valuable and efficient means of religious improvement that have come in our day to encourage the noble efforts which are making to ameliorate the moral condition of the world. And no reflecting man can look abroad upon the dangerous and delusive vagaries which, under the name of religion, take possession day by day of the hearts and minds of men, leading to individual and social depravity, without being deeply impressed with the importance of zealous and concentrated exertions to check this great and threatening evil. And it can best be effectually checked by training the youthful mind in the knowledge of God and the truths of His revelation. Standing on this vantage-ground the battle may be fought and won. And I, for one, believe the contest to be one of the most momentous which society has ever been engaged in and the Sunday school tuition of the youth an assured means, under God, of eventual success. So believing my prayers and best wishes